Fourth Series, Vol. XL—No. 41

Tuesday, April 21, 1970
Vaisakha 1, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

(Vol. XL contains Nos. 41—50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

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(Fourth Series, Vol. XL—10th Session, 1970/1892)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 21, 1970/Vaisakha 1, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पटना-गया सेक्शन के दैनिक यात्री संघ द्वारा डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट, दानापुर (पूर्व रेलवे) को दिया गया ज्ञापन

*1111. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना-गया सेक्शन (पूर्व रेलवे) के दैनिक यात्री संघ ने 21 मार्च, 1970 को दानापुर डिवीजन के डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट को एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा यह कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ज्ञापन में गया और पटना के बीच एक ऐसी गाड़ी चलाने की मांग की गयी है जो गया से चलकर 06.00 बजे पटना पहुंचे और वापसी में पटना से चलकर 06.00 बजे गया पहुंचे।

(ग) दैनिक यात्री संघ की इस मांग को आंशिक रूप से पूरा करने के लिये परीक्षण के तौर पर 8-4-70 से 2 पी० जी० गाड़ी के समय में परिवर्तन किया गया था। लेकिन इस परिवर्तन का विरोध किया गया और फलस्वरूप 16-4-70 से 2 पी० जी० सवारी गाड़ी को उसके पहले वाले समय पर चलाना पड़ा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना बिहार की राजधानी है। वहां पूरब, पश्चिम और दक्षिण, तीनों दिशाओं से गाड़ियां आती जाती हैं। पटना-गया लाइन बहुत बिजी लाइन है। हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारी और दूसरे कर्मचारी, स्टूडेन्ट्स और कोर्ट जाने वाले लोग रोज वहां आते जाते हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर ही दैनिक यात्री संघ ने सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया था कि एक नयी गाड़ी चलाई जाये जोकि सबेरे 6 बजे पटना स्टेशन पर पहुंच जाये ताकि स्टूडेन्ट्स तथा काम पर जाने वाले दूसरे लोगों को सुविधा हो। अभी हाल में 17 अप्रैल को उस यात्री संघ तथा दूसरे संघों की तरफ से एक संयुक्त प्रतिनिधि मंडल दानापुर के डी० एस० को मिला था और जैसा कि अखबारों में छपा है, क्या यह बात सही है कि वे इस बात के लिए राजी हो गए हैं कि जब तक हम कोई नयी गाड़ी की

व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक के लिए हटिया-रांची-पटना एक्सप्रेस को जहानाबाद के बाद से पटना तक तमाम स्टेशनों पर खड़ी करेंगे ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना-गया सेक्शन के यात्री संघ की तरफ से हम लोगों को एक मेमोरेंडम मिला था और उनकी मांग की वजह से इस ट्रेन का टाइम बदला था। जो उनकी मांग थी उस पर गया से दो चालीस पर गाड़ी चलाना शुरू किया 8 तारीख से, जोकि पटना पांच बाईस पर पहुंचती थी जबकि उनकी मांग थी कि 6 बजे पहुंचे। परन्तु इस पर बहुत ज्यादा विरोध हुआ। स्वयं यात्री संघ जिसने कि मेमोरेंडम दिया था उसका भी अनुरोध था कि पुराने टाइमिंग्ज पर गाड़ी चलाई जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात और निवेदन कर दूं कि 8 तारीख से जो दो चालीस पर गाड़ी चलाना शुरू किया तो उसमें सिर्फ 90 पसेन्जर थे जबकि पहले उसमें हजार पसेन्जर हुआ करते थे। और बाद में जब फिर ओरिजनल टाइम हो गया तो फिर एक हजार पसेन्जर हो गए। तो मुझे यही निवेदन करना है कि हम लोग यात्रियों की सुविधाओं का स्वयं बहुत ध्यान रखते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा तो उन बातों पर भी हमने ध्यान दिया था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मन्त्री जी तो पुरानी बातों को दोहरा रहे हैं। मैंने पूछा था क्या यह बात सही है कि दानापुर के डी०एस० हटिया-रांची-पटना एक्सप्रेस को जहानाबाद के बाद पटना तक सभी स्टेशनों पर रोकने के लिए राजी हो गए हैं ? मन्त्री महोदय पुरानी बातों को दोहरा रहे हैं।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : पुरानी बातों को दोहराने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें और आप आज्ञा दें तो इस सेक्शन पर हम जो सात ट्रेन चला रहे हैं उनकी टाइमिंग्ज पढ़कर बता दूं जिससे यह विदित हो जायेगा कि सभी का ध्यान उसमें रखा गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना-गया लाइन के दैनिक यात्री संघ तथा अन्य संघों ने यह भी शिकायत की है कि इस सेक्शन पर जो भी ट्रेनें चलाई गई हैं वे समय पर नहीं आती हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप कर्मचारी आफिसेज में देर से पहुंचते हैं और उनको सजा मिलती है तो इस सिलसिले में भी डी० एस० महोदय ने कहा है कि हम ध्यान देंगे लेकिन अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। विलम्ब होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि जितने रद्दी इंजन हैं वे सब लोकल ट्रेन्स में डाल दिये गये हैं और जब तक ऐसा रहेगा तब तब स्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या नये इंजन देकर उन गाड़ियों को चलाया जायेगा ताकि समय पर गाड़ी पटना पहुंचे और किसी प्रकार की असुविधा लोगों को न हो ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव पर हम पूरा प्रबन्ध और पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि ट्रेन टाइम पर चले।

Old Age Pension Scheme in Delhi

*1112. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Executive Councillor of the Delhi Administration has Urged Government to introduce old age pension scheme in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion is under examination.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I want to be very categorical in my question; I do not want to make it cumbersome. I want to know whether the Government is aware of the provisions in various countries regarding old-age pension; if so, what are those countries and what is the basis on which old-age pension is given by those countries?

MR. SPEAKER: You should avail of some other opportunity for giving your suggestion, not this occasion.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: If old-age pension is to be accorded, there must be some basis. In case the Government of India agrees with the suggestion of old-age pension made by Delhi Administration, what will be the total additional expenditure?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That is one of the questions which are being looked into.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: In view of the recent bank nationalisation and various demands made by various States in the country, may I know whether Government is going to give any consideration for allotment of sufficient quantum of money for old aged people in the country?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: About Delhi, as I said, we are examining the question. Already in India there are about nine States where the old-age pension scheme exists. They are: Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Haryana.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Jammu and Kashmir also.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: As my hon. friend says, the provision exists in Jammu and Kashmir also. Probably, my list is not complete. Accordingly, we are considering the question whether it could be done in Delhi also.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन 9 स्टेट्स में यह योजना चालू है, बाकी में कब आप चालू करेंगे, और इन 9 स्टेट्स की फिगर्स आप देंगे कि कितने लोगों को पेंशन मिल रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बहुत दूर तक चले गये हैं ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: On that matter, I would like to have notice as to the number of persons getting the benefit.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 9 राज्यों में बुढ़ापे की पेंशन की व्यवस्था है । जहां-जहां यह पेंशन की व्यवस्था है, उसके आधार पर, और प्रति व्यक्ति पेंशन की रकम क्या है, क्या उन्हीं आधारों पर दूसरे राज्यों से भी मंत्री जी बात कर रहे हैं ताकि इस तरह के लोगों को जीवन यापन के लिये कुछ आर्थिक सहायता मिल जाय, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं? और यह तो राहत कार्य है, समाजवाद से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । इस दिशा में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That is what I said. Already in 9 or 10 States, it is there......

SHRI RANGA: Is it contributory between the State and the Centre?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The States will do it. We are considering this for Delhi.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. Minister just now said that certain States have taken up this and they are willing to go ahead with it. Delhi is a Union territory and its budget is a part of the Central budget. Therefore, may I know whether the Delhi Administration has made a suggestion that they would like to extend this old-age pension to Delhi and, if so, what is the response of the Central Government to their suggestion? May I know whether the Central Government is prepared to make funds available to them for that purpose?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I have already answered that question that we have

received a communication from the Delhi Administration in this respect and we are looking into it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The suggestion had been made long time ago. How long will it take? Your socialist State keeps on only looking into these matters.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Only looking into will not solve the problem.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि कब से इसके अन्दर देख रहे हैं, और कब तक देखते रहेंगे ?

Need for Dispensaries in J. J. Colonies in Delhi

*1113. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that J. J. Colony, Naraina and some other slum areas of Delhi do not have even a dispensary so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the residents of these Bastis being very poor the private Medical Practitioners do not start their clinics there; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken to open Dispensaries in all J. J. colonies as a social welfare measure at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the concerned Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में सात लाख लोग टेंटों में रहते हैं और लगभग पांच लाख लोग झुग्गियों में रहते हैं और इन झुग्गी वालों को हटा कर सरकार ने उनके लिये जे० जे० कालोनीज बनायी हैं, डी० डी० ए० ने, और इस समय नारायणा के अन्दर कोई 50,000 लोग रहते हैं, नजफगढ़ में एक लाख लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन वहां एक भी डिस्पेंसरी नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस जे० जे० कालोनीज की स्कीम को बने हुए कई साल हो गये हैं, तो इतने वर्षों में आप को यह जानकारी नहीं मिल पाई कि वहां पर डिस्पेंसरी है कि नहीं ? वहां हरिजन लोग रहते हैं, अतः यह जानकारी आपको कब तक मिलेगी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I answered the question in this manner because the subject matter of the question is not concerned with my administration, that is, the Department of Social Welfare. But I did not want to take up that line and, therefore, I said, I will collect the information regarding dispensaries, etc.

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या मंत्री महोदय, इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि इस चालू वर्ष में इन सभी जे० जे० कालोनीज में कम से कम एक-एक डिस्पेंसरी खुल जायगी ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है······

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्नों के समय कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इसको रेज न करें।

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन जे० जे० कालोनीज में 95 फीसदी हरिजन लोग रहते हैं, ये कालोनीज कई जगह हैं, जैसे नारायणा में, पंखारा रोड कालोनी, मादीपुर कालोनी और शाहदरा की जे० जे० कालोनी में हरिजन लोग रहते हैं जिनको 25 गज का प्लाट दिया गया है। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अभी उनको जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि इन कालोनीज के अन्दर 10 मील तक कोई अस्पताल, डिस्पेंसरी नहीं है, यह मेरी जानकारी है। क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे······

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न सीधा है और औषधालय से सम्बन्धित है, और मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमको जानकारी नहीं है। जब प्रश्न ऐडमिट हुआ तो इनको पूरी जानकारी मंगानी चाहिये थी।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Either he should not have admitted the question, but once the question is admitted, some information should be given. You are protecting the Minister. After all, the matter is concerned with half a million people of the city. You should ask them to give an answer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that he is collecting the information and he will lay it before the House.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न में यही पूछा गया है कि वहां डिस्पेंसरी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी ने साफ कह दिया है कि इसकी जानकारी बाद में रखेंगे सदन की मेज पर।

श्री राम चरण : क्या सरकार आश्वासन देगी कि वहां पर डिस्पेंसरीज खुल जायेंगी तीन महीने के अन्दर, जहां कि 15 मील तक कोई डिस्पेंसरी नहीं है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : यह सवाल सम्बन्धित मंत्री के पास क्यों नहीं भेजा जाता है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Regarding giving assurance, the dispensaries are established by the Health Ministry.

SHRI RANGA: As and when you get it, you can place it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhukar—absent. Shri Kachwai—absent. Shri Yashpal Singh—absent. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi—absent. Shri Saboo—absent. Shri Berwa—absent. Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan—absent.

SHRI RANGA: They are co-operating with you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Murasoli Maran.

Setting up of Alloy Steel Plants at Kanpur and in Tamil Nadu

*1118. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Alloy Steel Plant is proposed to be set up by Government at Kanpur as stated by the Minister for Defence Production recently;

(b) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have asked the Central Government for the establishment of an Alloy Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir. The State Government have not asked for the establishment of any new alloy plant, but have suggested that the licences to Madras Alloy and Stainless Steel should be revived.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: My question is related to the licence granted to the Madras Alloy and Stainless Steels. When they applied for a licence in 1963, they were granted the licence but somehow or other it was delayed and some of the promoters wrote letters from time to time and the licence was extended upto 31.12.69. But suddenly the licence has been revoked. May I know the reasons?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Actually, the licence was not revoked. It was to go to the Licensing Committee and since insufficient progress has been made in the last six years, the Licensing Committee would consider that aspect for deciding whether it should be extended or not.

SHRI RANGA: Another six years.

SHRI K. C. PANT: But the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu sent a representation to the Prime Minister in this matter and it came to our Ministry and I wrote to the Chief Minister pointing out that the techno-economic aspects of this project must be reconsidered in the light of certain data based on our experience of the alloy steel plant which I furnished to him and also I pointed out that in case the Salem project was sanctioned that would also change the context of this particular project and thirdly I pointed out the demand and supply picture which is likely to emerge in the field of stainless steel by 1978-79 according to which the alloy steel plant expansion proposal in the stainless steel sector would cover that demand. All these things I pointed out. I asked him for his definite views. The Chief Minister has not yet replied.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The licence was granted in 1963 and it was renewed until 1969. For these 6 long years this Government did not ask for a revision of the survey but suddenly it dawned upon them on 1-1-70 that they should call for a new feasibility report. I would like to know as to what are the factors that prompted them to call for this feasibility report. Moreover why did you extend the royalty of licence from time to time? Why did you suddenly change your mind? Secondly, I want to say this, that we are paying heavy penalty for delays caused by our planners both in charge of the decision making process and the implementation process. The licence was issued in 1963 itself based on a comprehensive feasibility report. Without causing further delay will the Government come forward to show the green signal so that they can go ahead with the project?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is highly unfair to blame the Government for the delay because this company did not implement the licence that was issued to it for 6 long years.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: In 1963 you were in charge of the Madras Government, Now our Government have come forward to make it a public sector undertaking. So will you consider giving first performance to such public sector undertaking in consonance with the latest economic policy announcement?

SHRI K. C. PANT: To the best of my knowledge the intention of the Tamilnadu Government is to take up 51% of the shares.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: If you want it they are prepared to take over completely.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I cannot enter into a dialogue on that here. According to my official information they are prepared to take over 51% of the shares.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: They have written a letter also.

SHRI K. C. PANT: But the points which I mentioned to you have been referred to the Tamilnadu Chief Minister in a letter written by me. I wrote to him on January 27, 1970. As I said, one has to consider the fact that the total demand of stainless steel by 1978-79 would be somewhere around 30,000 tonnes—that is the estimate of the Steering Group. The Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur is proposed to be expanded. A cold rolling mill complex is proposed to be set up with the capacity of 30,000 tonnes. So, this demand would be met by 1978-79 by the Alloy Steel Plant. This is a Fourth Plan scheme which has recently been approved by the Planning Commission. This could not have been taken up earlier. This is one important factor which has come in now. The second is the fact that with the Salem Plant also producing special steels, if there is demand later on, one could consider producing stainless steel from the LD convertor in the Salem plant and also to utilise the hot rolling capacity that will be set up there to produce stainless steel sheets. The full investment required may not have been taken into account by the proposers of this particular project. These are factors which have been pointed out to the Tamilnadu Chief Minister. He has yet to reply to this.

Contract for Bokaro Steel Plant Stage II

*1121. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retiring Chairman of the Bokaro Steel Ltd. submitted

a recommendation to Government in January, 1970 in which he suggested that the entire work for expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant Stage II be entrusted to Dastur and company as principal consultant ;

(b) if so, the full text of the recommendation made by the Chairman of the Bokaro Steel Plant ;

(c) whether in the concluding para of that recommendation he suggested "Before an arrangement as proposed above can be finalised it is obviously necessary to have detailed discussions with the Soviet authorities in the first instance" ;

(d) if so, whether such suggestion has any political implication ; and

(e) if not, the reason why Government entered into an agreement with the Russians for entrusting them the work of building the Second Stage expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant ?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Before taking a decision on the consultancy arrangements for the expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant to Stage II, the issue was examined by Government from various aspects and in consultation with those concerned with it. The Chairman, Bokaro Steel Ltd., had also been consulted in this regard and the views expressed by him on the subject were taken into consideration before the decision was taken to appoint the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. as the principal consultant and to continue the association of M/s Dastur and company, in the second stage in regard to areas and responsibilities similar to those entrusted to them in the first stage. The Chairman as well as other persons who had been consulted had expressed their views freely and frankly on a number of issues involved in taking this decision. It would not be in the public interest to divulge the various views expressed by these parties during discussions which preceded this decision.

(d) and (e). This decision had not been motivated by any political considerations ; nor is it a fact that the Soviet side has been entrusted with the work of completing the second stage expansion of the plant.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that Shri Wanchoo, in his Report, to the Government categorically stated in Clause 7 the following. I quote : "Taking all the factors into account, it is clear......

MR. SPEAKER : You need not quote. You just make a reference.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have with me a copy of it that was submitted to the Government. I am quoting only the relevant portions. He is suppressing the facts.

SHRI RANGA : He should be able to lay it on the Table of the House. I do not see any reason why it should not be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps you are mistaken about it. There is no question of laying it. There is a discussion going on on a question. And so the question should be in the shape of a supplementary. This is not a debate.

SHRI RANGA : I think the House should know that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My humble submission is this. My questions relate only to Wanchoo Committee Report. I do not want to quote whole of it *verbatim*. I want to quote only the relevant portions.

MR. SPEAKER : Whether may be the advice by my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, I must draw your attention to the correct procedure. You can refer to it. But don't make a regular speech and then ask for a supplementary question. You can ask a supplementary question. Please do not make it a practice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in the report of the Wanchoo Committee, in Clause (7) Shri Wanchoo has categorically stated the following. I quote :

"Taking all the factors into account, it is clear that the design work to be under-

taken by the Indian Consultant for the expansion programme would mostly be in the nature of repetitive one except in the case of a few items. This should be well within the capabilities of Messrs. Dastur and Company who have technically solved and efficiently run the organisation."

I also want to know whether it is a fact that in Clause (9) he has stated the following. I quote :

"For the expansion work from 1.5 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes stage, further consultancy arrangement would be worked out in which Messrs. Dastur and Company would be the principal Indian Consultant for the detailed engineering of the project in conformity with this scope of the detailed project report."

I want to know whether these are the facts ? If so, why did Government not accept the categorical report and recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Firstly, may I point out that there was no Wanchoo Committee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Shri Wanchoo was Chairman of HSL and he was entrusted by Government with the work of going into the matter and making a report on the expansion.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We are talking of the expansion of Bokaro and not expansion of HSL.

There was no question of any committee being appointed for the purpose. Shri Wanchoo who was at that time Chairman of Bokaro Steel Ltd. was also consulted. Various other officers concerned were also consulted before Government came to a decision.

Broadly speaking, the facts mentioned by my hon. friend are correct in so far as he says that much of the equipment would be of a repetitive nature....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : 100 per cent.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not 100 per cent. There have to be new equipments and modifications.

But broadly the statement is factually correct. I have no reason to doubt the competence of Dastur and Company either, but as to why Government took a different decision, it is for Government to take a decision, after considering all the aspects of the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What are those aspects ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The most important is what will be in the interest of the project itself, what will help Bokaro to come to fruition earlier by appointing one consultant or the other. After taking all aspects into consideration, Government came to the conclusion that it would be in the interest of the project to entrust the primary consultancy to CEDB and not to Dastur and Company, but at the same time to associate Dastur and Company in the manner in which they were functioning in Stage I so as to take full advantage of the experience and expertise acquired by them.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does he mean one is more efficient than the other ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that there are 52,000 unemployed engineers in the country and whether the CEDB which has been given this job will have 60 Russian engineers who will be paid every month a salary of Rs. 6,000 each and expenditure will also be there on other supervisory staff, teachers, doctors etc. all of them brought from Russia involving an expenditure of 15 crores of roubles ? Is it a fact that in the name of CEDB Government have given all the consultancy to the Russians entailing this expenditure of 15 crore roubles which could be avoided and unemployed Indian engineers would have got jobs if it had been given to an Indian consultancy firm ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Certainly not.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What 'certainly not' ? I have with me every report, item by

item of all categories and the expenditure involved.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall try to satisfy him on that.

I think my hon. friend is referring to the agreement between CEDB and GIPROMEZ and the Soviet Union specialists who will come over under that agreement. He is not referring so much to Bokaro Stage II to which the question relates as to another agreement. But I will not shirk the question. It is a fact that CEDB has entered into this agreement with GIPROMEZ. A certain number of technicians will be coming from the Soviet Union under that agreement. Some our technicians will go to the Soviet Union under that agreement and that is how we can take full advantage of the agreement to develop the technological capabilities of CEDB. We want to develop these capabilities. The CEDB has also entered into an agreement with an American firm and, is proposing to enter into an agreement with a German firm and an Austrian firm.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why does he say that these specialists should be brought from Russia to gain technical know-how ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Because it is quite possible to be competent and yet not have all the know-how.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Political pressure.

SHRI K. C. PANT : One requires to supplement one's know-how.

When he talks of 'political pressure', he must realise that CEDB has entered into agreements not only with the Soviet Union, but with an American firm for rolling mills, and is proposing to enter into collaboration with a West German firm for coke ovens, with an Austrian firm for the L. D. converter. You must appreciate that wherever the best know-how is available, it should be obtained. The price to be paid is a relevant factor. If all th t is to be taken into account, then the agreement with Tiajpromexport is a very reasonable one, and we are getting know how at a very reasonable price.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : For the development of the second phase of Bokaro they are bringing 60 Russian engineers, supervisory staff, teachers, everything, at a cost of Rs. 15 crores.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Only one thing is left. They will have to send Ministers also very soon to provide technical know-how.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Implied in the answer is the admission that Dastur & Co., have the requisite capacity of consultancy to do the job. If this is true, may I know from the Minister whether the agreement of CEDB with Tiajpromexport is one of the main reasons why they are not able to work together with Dastur & Co., because CEDB is in the public sector. If it were entirely Indian, we would have nothing to say about it, and they could engage Dastur & Co. Will the Minister assure the House that the agreement of CEDB with Tiajpromexport has nothing to do with Dastur & Co., being edged out ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would say that the primary consideration is not the agreement between CEDB and Tiajpromexport, but I would also point out that it is an advantage for CEDB to be working on a project because the transfer of know-how to be effected is much better done in the course of working on a project than on a theoretical basis. It is not merely a question of taking certain formulae from them, but in the planning of the project if our engineers sit down with their Russian counterparts and actually work on the norms and on the data, that is the best way to develop the technical know-how or organisation, and I can assure my hon. friend that the CEDB is an Indian organisation and will remain an Indian organisation, and all this is merely with a view to develop it. This is a short-term agreement, it is not a very long-term agreement. We should take full advantage of this agreement and see that we do not continue to be in need of similar know-how agreements in future and that is the aim with which this agreement has been entered into.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान की पब्लिक ओपीनियन को फेस न करने के

कारण बैकडोर से रशिया को यह काम दिया है।—रशिया के साथ सीधे सम्बन्ध करके देते उन्होंने सी० ई० डी० बी० के जरिये से दिया, और सिवा पोलिटिकल प्रेशर के और कोई कारण नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब दस्तूर कम्पनी के पास सारा टेकनिकल नो हाऊ था तब यह जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ रशिया के साथ, उसके तहत कितने एक्स्पर्ट देश में आयेंगे और उस पर कुल कितना खर्च सरकार को देना पड़ेगा या सी० ई० डी० बी० को देना पड़ेगा। अगर सरकार यह सरकार समझती है कि यह पोलिटिकल दबाव के कारण नहीं हुआ है तो क्या वह किसी एक्स्पर्ट कमेटी के सामने सारा मामला भेजने के लिये तैयार है, जिसमें यह मालूम हो जाय कि यह पोलिटिकल प्रेशर से हुआ है या नहीं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य जिस एग्रीमेंट की बात कर रहे हैं वह शायद सी० ई० डी० बी० और गिब्रोमेंस एग्रीमेंट के बारे में है। लेकिन यह सवाल बोकारो कन्सल्टेन्सी के बारे में है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ है। मैंने पूछा कि जब सी० ई० डी० बी० के साथ यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ है तो उसमें कुल कितना खर्च होगा जो उसको रशिया को देना पड़ेगा और क्या यह मामला वह किसी एक्स्पर्ट कमेटी को देने के लिये तैयार हैं। मंत्री महोदय जब पहले इसका जवाब दे चुके हैं तब मुझको जवाब देने में उनको क्या तकलीफ है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Having been Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee I know much more than the other people do, but I am keeping silent over it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You are a Russian satellite ; I charge you. . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : My only handicap is that I am sitting here.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Two questions have been asked by my hon. friend. One is about payment for the agreement between CEDB and Tiajpromexport. I shall have to check because that was not the question asked. The agreement is something else.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : एग्रीमेंट के बारे में आप बता चुके हैं। अब बताइये कि कितनी कास्ट आएगी। या एग्रीमेंट की कापी रख दें।

MR. SPEAKER : The only question is why Dastur and Company were not being associated.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister is misleading the House. The contract is being split. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is not correct. Suppose we are going to expand Bhilai, if the technicians are there, they will be used for that purpose also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At the moment their objective is that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not exclusively that. . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Guha should listen to everything with patience and should not get excited.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is the duty of the Government to utilise this agreement to the best advantage of the nation and we shall do so.

The number of Russian engineers for the second stage suggested will be about 50 as against 159 now in the first stage and the selection of Russian experts will be subject to scrutiny by us.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Was there any political pressure or not ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There was no Political pressure and there is no question of referring that question to any expert committee.

SHRI RANGA : He has not paid any head to the question put from the Chair. Had he forgotten about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It was not my question.

SHRI RANGA : You came to our help and clarified the question. Why were Dastur and Company displaced ? Are they going to be associated ? Surely we are entitled to ask for an answer for the suggestion made by the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you put me in an embarrassing position ?

SHRI RANGA : You were good enough to help us.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। कितना पैसा कुल देना पड़ेगा। जानबूझकर छिपा रहे हैं क्या हिन्दुस्तान को कालोनी बनाना चाहते हैं ? हम इनको एक्सपोज करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Having admitted that the Dastur and Company are competent enough to do the job, in his reply, the hon. Minister has made it more than evident that the CEDB is not as competent to do the job in view of the fact that it needs collaboration agreements in order to be able to fulfil the job. The Minister has also said that in working together with foreign experts, these people will get a chance to learn, thereby implying that people who already have the know-how, Dastur and Company, are to be denied this job. The third thing that the Minister made clear is this. Experts may say whatever they like but ultimately the Government has to take a decision. If the Government is going to take a decision all the time and totally disregard the advice that is being tendered to it by technicians and people in the know as to what should be done in the matter, why have this technical advice at all, if you are not going to follow it ? When he makes the suggestion that Government takes a decision sometimes in spite of technical advice, one cannot but attribute political motives to what they are doing.

SHRI K. C. PANT : What is Government for if it is not to take decisions on these matters ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is it irrespective of any technical opinion ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Ultimately it is for the Government to take a decision.. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Government takes a decision based on some logical grounds.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It would be wrong for the Government to abdicate its responsibility for taking a decision in these matters. Government cannot afford to accept automatically the advice of expert bodies. Ultimately it is the Government which takes a decision.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Based on what consideration ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We want to have a discussion on this ; it is an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow these interruptions.

SHRI PILOO MODY : On what considerations does Government takes these decisions ? He has not answered that question.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The substantive question raised by my hon. friend is this. He says that Dastur company is competent and that CEDB is not competent. Firstly, it is not proper to enter into comparison. I can point out where the gap in our technical knowledge arises. In a consultancy agreement between a party which wants to construct a steel plant and the consultants, today there is competence in that and they can go up to the detailed project report stage ; our consultants can give us feasibility reports, soil studies, detailed project reports. After that when it comes to designing the constituent complexes of a steel plant, whether it is a blast furnace or a rolling mill or coke oven plant or steel making shop, in these areas there is weakness.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Whose weakness ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Both consultants. You can talk to Dastur; I have talked to Dastur. You can ask him. There is a certain gap in our know-how. I am sure that both Dastur, and CEDB, and others in course of time—why only Dastur, there may be others also—should fill these gaps so that we can have consultancy of a number of consultants organisations and we can take full advantage of them. As I pointed out yesterday, the controversy that is sought to be raised is a needless controversy. There is enough work for both Dastur and CEDB. If it is in the interest of Bokaro to have CEDB as primary consultants, we appoint them ; if it is in the interest of Alloy steel expansion to have Dastur and Company as primary consultants, we shall appoint them ; if tomorrow in one or two new steel plants we want to have Dastur and they can do a good job, we shall give them. We are not concerned with all those other things which the hon. Members have given here.

In reply to the point raised by Shri Gupta about the fee to Tiajpromexport, I have just got the information. The fee paid to Tiajpromexport against CEDB agreement is about Rs. 50 lakhs by way of fees plus payment towards Russian experts and payment towards our engineers to be deputed to Russia.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका देगें क्या ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think there should be a proper discussion on this subject. I do not think we shall extract any teeth out of the Minister during the Question Hour. So, why should we not have a discussion on the subject?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know whether Rs. 50 lakhs of consultancy fee to the CEDB includes the royalty on the technical know-how which we are importing and whether the consultancy fee quoted by Dastur was less than that quoted by the CEDB.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is not the consultancy fee. This is the payment we would make under the agreement between Messrs Tiajpromexport and CEDB. As I indicated earlier, this is a very reasonable fee for the amount of technical know-how that we are getting.

Import substitution efforts by Small Scale Industries

*1122. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had urged the industrialists in the small scale sector to intensify their effort at import substitution so that the country could attain self-reliance in the matter of external payments and meet the increasing requirements of capital goods as well as Industrial materials ; and

(b) if so, the response received by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Small Scale unit have started production of several items which were imported till recently. This has resulted in an estimated saving of Rs. 5 crores of foreign exchange in 1969.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister has given a very short answer, though the question is very important. Now, the main thing is this. Government have made a statement on the policy of import substitution ; by the process of import substitution Government is going to import lesser quantity of goods and thereby save foreign exchange.

If that be the fact, —if the Government earns foreign exchange it is really good—I would like to know from the Government what are the special incentives that this Government wants to give to the small enterprise, the small scale industrialists, those who want to have small scale industries : whether they would also be given facilities to import some of the raw materials which are necessary,

and whether they would be given finance at the same time. I would also like to know what is the estimated figure of foreign exchange for the current year: whether the Government have made any assessment of it.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: Regarding the facility given to the small scale industries, there has been a declaration on behalf of the Government quite a number of times, that all these concessions, especially regarding raw materials, and also in regard to finance, will be given. They are given.

Regarding incentives, it is primarily the duty of the State Governments, and certain State Governments have given them certain incentives. For example, the State of Madhya Pradesh has given; certain requests from those industries have been made to various other State Governments. Regarding the earning of foreign exchange, as I said, Rs. 5 crores is the estimated saving in 1969. That is also a sort of earning.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: So, it is not clear whether the Government of India can directly help in this field. It is for the State Governments. Of late, we have come across in the press reports that this Ministry has already set up a special committee to identify the areas for import substitution. I would like to say a few words about this. So far as West Bengal is concerned, beginning from 1960 to 1965-66, the components of raw materials required for the small scale industries in West Bengal were not given in the required quotas. I can cite one or two instances. For example, as far as copper is concerned—

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a question straightaway.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am putting the question: as far as copper is concerned, only 18 to 20 percent of the copper requirements was given to the engineering industries in West Bengal. In Maharashtra in 1963-64, 1964-65 and so on, about 85 per cent of the required quota was given. In Gujarat, it was more than the required quota. So, I would like to know whether this Government is going to have the old policy pursued in the matter of import substitution to deprive West Bengal of its legitimate rights, or what will be the criteria: whether it is going to be on a political basis or ideological considerations. I would like to know on what basis, on what criteria, the Government is going to identify the areas of these industries.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: There is no question of the Central Government not trying to help West Bengal or any such thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are following a score hed-earth policy as far as West Bengal is concerned.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: There are certain raw materials in which the shortage is worldwide. There are certain raw materials in which there is shortage in India. We are trying to get as much as possible, and we distribute the raw materials to the State Directors, and the State Directors distribute them to the small scale industries in their States. So, there is no such thing as not helping any State. We are trying to meet their requirements.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The reply is evasive. On what basis is it distributed? for some State it is 18, for some State 20 and so on. What is the basis?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: We supply raw materials on the basis of figures we get from State Governments. In the small-scale sector, there is difficulty about figures because the capacity that we are having has to be examined. Then we shall be able to do it

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: After expert substitution, we have come to export substitution! I want to know whether any attempt is made to ensure that the quality and price of the exports substituted in this country is watched by the ministry. In this connection, I want to bring to his notice the complaint made that Pilkington supplied glass to Hindustan Ambassador, which is not at all satisfactory, which is a strain on the eye and even opaque. The same thing applies to shock absorbers. There is a party like the consumer

in this country. What are you doing to see that the price and quality of articles involved in export substitution is satisfactory?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : This question is regarding import substitution.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You are also going in for export substitution.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Regarding the quality, as far as the small scale industry is concerned, by and large the quality is good.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I gave two instances, of Pilkington glass and shock absorbers : Is it satisfactory? "By and large" means there are some products where the quality is not good.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : There may be a possibility of some things like that.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : सरकार ने स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की हमदर्दी का बहुत दावा किया है। मुरादाबादी बर्तनों में जिंक और कापर काम में आता है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट को उसका कोटा दिया करती थी। क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने मुरादाबाद की ब्रासवेयर इंडस्ट्री के लिये जिंक और कापर देना बन्द कर दिया है? क्या यह भी सही है कि मुरादाबाद की इंडस्ट्रीज से लगभग पांच करोड़ रुपया हर साल फारेन एक्सचेंज की शक्ल में मुल्क को मिलता है? क्या सरकार अपनी इस पालिसी को बदलेगी और मुरादाबाद की ब्रासवेयर इंडस्ट्री को जिंक और कापर देने पर गौर करेगी ?

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی - سرکار نے اسمال اسکیل انڈسٹریز کی ہمدردی کا بہت دعویٰ کیا ہے - مرادآبادی برتنوں میں زنک اور کاپر کام میں آتا ہے اور سنٹرل گورنمنٹ اسٹیٹ کو اس کا کوٹا دیا کرتی تھی - کیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ سرکار نے مرادآباد کی براس ویر انڈسٹری کے لئے زنک اور کاپر دینا بند کر دیا ہے ؟ کیا یہ بھی صحیح ہے کہ مرادآباد کی انڈسٹریز سے لگ بھگ پانچ کروڑ روپیہ ہر سال فارن ایکسچینج کی شکل میں ملک کو ملتا ہے ؟ کیا سرکار اپنی پالیسی کو بدلے گی اور مرادآباد کی براسویر انڈسٹری کو زنک اور کاپر دینے پر غور کرے گی ؟]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन वह ओरिजिनल सवाल से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : उसका ताल्लुक है, क्योंकि जिंक और कापर तो इम्पोर्टिड हैं न और जब तक उन्हें इम्पोर्ट करके नहीं दिया जायेगा, तब तक फारेन एक्सचेंज कैसे मिलेगा? हमारे डिपार्टमेंट वाले इतने अक्लमंद हैं कि कहते हैं कि बर्तन पीतल के नहीं, एलुमिनियम के बनाये जायें। क्या एलुमिनियम के बर्तन एक्सपोर्ट होंगे ?

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی - اُس کا تعلق ہے - کیونکہ زنک اور کاپر تو امپورٹڈ ہے نہ اور جب تک انھیں امپورٹ کر کے نہیں دیا جائے گا تب تک فارن ایکسچینج کیسے ملے گا ؟ ہمارے ڈپارٹمنٹ والے اتنے عقلمند ہیں کہ کہتے ہیں کہ برتن پیتل کے نہیں ، ایلومنیم کے بنائے جائیں - کیا ایلومنیم کے برتن ایکسپورٹ ہوں گے ؟]

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : मेरे ख्याल से माननीय सदस्य या तो सवाल ठीक तरह से कर नहीं पाये हैं और या समझ नहीं पाये हैं। सवाल है इम्पोर्ट सब्स्टीट्यूशन का। माननीय सदस्य एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि मुरादाबाद की इंडस्ट्री को माल नहीं मिल रहा है और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि पांच करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट भी हो रहा है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : उसमें कमी आ गई है। पहले इम्पोर्टिड जिंक और कापर दिया

जाता था, लेकिन अब क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ? इस वजह से फारेन एक्सचेंज का नुकसान हो रहा है । क्या सरकार अपनी पालिसी को बदलने पर गौर करेगी ?

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی - اس میں کمی ہو گئی ہے۔ پہلے اِمپورٹڈ زنک اور کاپر دیا جاتا تھا لیکن اب کیوں نہیں دیا جاتا ہے ؟ اس وجہ سے فارن ایکسچینج کا نقصان ہو رہا ہے کیا سرکار اپنی پالیسی کو بدلنے پر غور کرے گی ؟]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य की काबलियत की दाद देता हूं लेकिन यह सवाल तो और ही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में काम प्रारम्भ है और बहुत सा कच्चा माल विदेशों से मंगा कर दिया जाता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किन-किन क्षेत्रों में और किन किन उद्योगों में यह काम चालू है और कितने पैमाने पर ।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है । मैंने यह कहा है कि जहां तक ज्यादा इनसेन्टिव देने का सवाल है, मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को इनसेन्टिव दिये हैं ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the name of import substitution, some industrialists are abusing this with the result that the quality is going down. So, may I know whether any arrangements have been made by the government to exercise proper quality check before they resort to such things?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: As I have said, by and large, the products of the small scale industries are good. If there is any particular instance in the mind of the hon. Member, he may bring it to our notice. We will certainly look into it. The small scale units are so many that it is not possible to keep a check of each unit.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : इम्पोट आर्टिकिल्स हमारे देश में ज्यादा पैदा हों और इम्पोर्ट कम हो, ऐसी पालिसी जब से जाहिर किये हैं तब से कितने परसेंट उसमें अच्छा काम हुआ है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : परसेन्टेज तो मेरे पास नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं आईटम बता सकता हूं कि किन किन आइटम्स में हमने इम्पोर्ट सबस्टीट्यूशन किया है । कैमिकल्स इंडस्ट्री में 43, एलेक्ट्रानिक्स में 43, मेकेनिकल में 17, मशीन टूल्स में 20, बाइसिकिल में 6, आटोमोबाइल में 34 और एलेक्ट्रिकल्स आइटम्स में 15, इस प्रकार से एक से लम्बी लिस्ट है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उसे टेबल पर रख दें ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सोनपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में डिवीजनल मुख्यालय स्थापित करने की मांग

*1114. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोनपुर की जनता के कुछ प्रतिनिधियों ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में सोनपुर में एक नया डिवीजनल मुख्यालय स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में एक ज्ञापन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मुजफ्फरपुर के लोगों द्वारा भी की गई इसी प्रकार की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए, और सोनपुर में उक्त मुख्यालय स्थापित करने से पहले, सरकार एक अध्ययन दल बनायेगी जो कि खाली पड़े रेलवे आवास, भूमि और दोनों शहरों के महत्व के गुणावगुणों की जांच करे;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में विशेषज्ञों के प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर, जिसमें

दोनों स्थानों की उपयोगिता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन शामिल होगा, निर्णय करने का है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बारे में दोनों शहरों के दावों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह अध्ययन कब तक किया जायेगा ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Denial of Promotion to Senior Permanent Way Inspectors in Higher Grade

*1115. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 newly sanctioned posts of the Permanent Way Inspectors in Grade of Rs. 335-485 have been degraded by the Northern Railway authorities and Permanent Way Inspectors in Grade of Rs. 250-380 have been put to work against these posts ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not promoting the senior Permanent Way Inspectors eligible for promotion to Grade of Rs. 335-485 ; and

(c) the reasons for degrading the posts originally sanctioned in higher grade ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amendment of Companies Act to Curb Malpractices following abolition of Managing Agency System

*1116. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to amend the Companies Act to plug loop-holes and to curb the malpractices following the abolition of the Managing Agency System ; and

(b) if so, by what time the legislation is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

गुना-मक्सी रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

*1117. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री श्री गोपाल साबू :
श्री ओंकार बेरवा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक गुना-मक्सी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण का कितना कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, अब तक कितने मील रेल पटरी बिछाई गई है और कितने मील पटरी बिछानी अभी शेष है ;

(ख) इस रेल मार्ग पर कितने पुल तथा पुलिया बनाये जा चुके हैं और अभी ऐसे कितने पुल तथा पुलियां बनाई जायेंगी ;

(ग) इस रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण कार्य किस तिथि को आरम्भ किया गया था और इसके पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित तिथि क्या थी ;

(घ) इस कार्य के निर्धारित तिथि तक पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके पूर्ण होने में अभी कितना समय और लगेगा ; और

(ङ) कार्य आरम्भ करने के समय इसके लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई थी और अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय हो चुकी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) मार्च, 1970 तक गुना-माक्सी लाइन के निर्माण में कुल मिलाकर 68 प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है। कुल 152.22 किलोमीटर में से अब तक 52.75 कि० मी० रेलपथ बिछाया जा चुका है।

(ख) इस लाइन पर 33 बड़े और 205 छोटे पुल बनाये जाने हैं, जिनमें से 33 बड़े और 188 छोटे पुलों पर काम पूरा हो चुका है। 9 बड़े पुलों पर गर्डर लगाने का काम भी शामिल है।

(ग) इस लाइन पर काम 10-4-1962 को आरम्भ किया गया था और आशा है कि लाइन 1972 के अन्त तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगी।

(घ) इस क्षेत्र में यातायात में वृद्धि की दर का पहले जो अनुमान लगाया गया था उसकी तुलना में कम वृद्धि और रकम की कमी के कारण इस लाइन पर काम की गति धीमी कर दी गई थी। लेकिन हाल में इस लाइन के निर्माण कार्य की गति तेज कर दी गयी है और आशा है, लगभग 1972 के अन्त तक लाइन बन कर तैयार हो जायेगी।

(ङ) इस लाइन के लिये लगभग 9.6 करोड़ रुपये की कुल रकम मंजूर की गयी है। जिसमें से मार्च, 1970 तक लगभग 5.9 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं।

Law relating to Registration of Firms

*1119. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged upon Government for an urgent review of the law relating to registration of firms ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) In their memorandum on the provisions of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1969, submitted to the Select Committee of the Lok Sabha, to whom the Bill has been referred, the Federation has adversely commented upon clause 43 of the Bill which proposes to lay down a new procedure for 'recognition' of partnership firms for the purposes of assessment to Income-tax in replacement of the existing procedure for 'registration' of such firms. The Select Committee of the Lok Sabha have yet to begin clause by clause consideration of the Bill. It cannot be said what view the Committee would take in the light of the various objections and comments so far received by them.

(b) Does not arise.

Donations by M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd. to the Congress party for Election Purposes

*1120. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 570 on the 20th August, 1968 regarding donations by M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd., to the Congress Party for election purposes and state :

(a) what exact legal action has been taken against M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd., for having contravened the provisions of Section 293A of the Companies Act by paying to the Congress Party Rs. 23,105 in excess as pointed out by the auditors M/s. P. C. Hansotia & Co., in their report for the year ending 31st March, 1967 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons why the process of law has been delayed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The Registrar of Companies, Bombay, filed a complaint in the Court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, under Section 293A(1) read with Section 629A of the Companies Act, 1956 against the Company and its Directors which resulted in the conviction of the accused and a sentence of fine of Rs. 200/- each on the Company and its Managing Director and Rs. 150/- each on the remaining accused Directors. Further, the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, has intimated the Company that as the resolution of its Board of Directors authorising the payment of the political contribution was passed in contravention of the Memorandum of Association which does not empower any such payment, the directors are personally liable to refund the amount involved, to the company. He has accordingly advised the company to take steps to recover the amount involved from the concerned directors. Now it is for the company to make recoveries under Section 630 of the Companies Act.

Opportunities for Private Sector for Industrial Development of India

*1123. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a strong feeling in the industrial private sector that it would be impossible for the private sector to bear 40 per cent of the burden of the country's further industrial development as contemplated under the Fourth Plan, under the present system of regulations, controls and restrictions; and

(b) if so, what more opportunities are proposed to be given to the private sector to play a definite role in the challenging decades of the seventies in the industrial development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Some doubts have been expressed that the private sector may not be able to bear its share of the programme of industrial development contemplated for it under the Fourth Plan. The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages an investment of approximately Rs. 5,298 crores in the organised industrial and mineral sector of which Rs. 2,250 crores will be in the private and co-operative sectors. This outlay has been fixed for the private and co-operative sectors based on estimation of the investible resources that are likely to flow into the organised sector during this period. The Licensing Policy of the Government as well as the credit policy of the financial institutions are being reoriented to promote a more rapid growth of the medium and small entrepreneurs. The raising of the exemption limit for licensing to Rs. 1 crore as well as the reservation of the substantial number of items for the small scale sector will enable a larger number of industries to be established in the several parts of the country. Given the necessary effort by the private sector, Government does not visualise any special difficulties in its bearing its share of industrial development targets.

Appointment of Ex-Secretary, Ministry of I. D. as Chairman of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

*1124. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to re-appoint the ex-Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development, as a Head of the Department of the proposed Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices under the Department of Industrial Development;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Foreign Trade had objected to the original proposal in the light of the recommendations of the A. R. C.;

(c) if so, whether in view of this, no detailed terms of reference for the proposed Bureau will be laid down; and

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All concerned Ministries were consulted, and the final decision was taken by the Government after taking note of their suggestions.

(c) The Bureau is a part of Government for which no detailed terms of reference are necessary. However, the purpose and functions of the Bureau are set out in the Government Resolution constituting the Bureau, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3250/70.]

(d) Does not arise.

Saving of Foreign Exchange by Small Scale Industries by way of Import Substitution

*1125. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale Industries have helped in saving foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 10 crores during 1969 by way of import substitution; and

(b) if so, the estimate of foreign exchange savings on this account during 1970?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) It is estimated that during 1969, the foreign exchange saving effected by way of import substitution through the efforts of the small scale sector was of the order of Rs. 5 crores.

(b) It is likely to be about Rs. 7 crores.

Increase in Construction Cost of Bokaro Steel Plant

*1126. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant has boosted its cost considerably;

(b) whether it is also a fact that instead of asking for quick delivery of equipment, the management asked the Soviet Union to delay it;

(c) if so, the amount of the anticipated increase in expenditure and the extent of delay likely to take place in the commissioning of the plant; and

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for taking the decision of receiving deferred supply of equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (c). No, Sir. The delay in commissioning the plant will add to the cost by way of increased expenditure on administration and other overheads which is estimated at about Rs. 25 lakhs every month.

(b) As a result of postponement of the construction schedule, it became necessary for Bokaro Steel Ltd., to request the USSR organisation to defer the despatch of certain electrical, mechanical and technological equipment for a period of 12 months because of the difficulty in their proper storage at the site for long periods before they are required for erection.

(d) Does not arise.

ट्रैक्टरों और विद्युतचालित हलों का निर्माण

*1127. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रसिद्ध विदेशी फर्मों के सहयोग के बिना और बुदनी ट्रैक्टर टैस्टिंग स्टेशन द्वारा परीक्षण किये बिना देश में इस समय 20 अश्व-शक्ति से कम शक्ति वाले कितने किस्म के ट्रैक्टरों और विद्युत चालित हलों का निर्माण हो रहा है ; और

(ख) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि इन उपकरणों के खराब हो जाने अथवा भविष्य में इनका उत्पादन बन्द हो जाने पर इस प्रकार के उपकरण खरीदने वाले वर्तमान खरीदारों को कोई हानि न हो ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) एक फर्म ने जो कि पहले विदेशी सहयोग से मिट्टी के तेल से चलने वाले शक्ति चालित हलों का निर्माण करती थी अब बिना विदेशी सहायता से उस शक्ति चालित हल के डीजल से चलने वाले नमूने का विकास किया है । उन्हें कहा गया है कि वे इस नियमित उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व उसके आद्यरूप को बुंदनी स्थित ट्रैक्टर परीक्षण केन्द्र को परीक्षणार्थ भेजें ।

माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन तथा केन्द्रीय मशीनी इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्था, दुर्गापुर ने मिल कर 20 अश्व शक्ति के एक ट्रैक्टर का नमूना तैयार किया है । इस ट्रैक्टर के आद्यरूपों का परीक्षण बुंदनी पंतनगर तथा लुधियाना में किया गया था । इसमें कई त्रुटियां पाई गई और माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन तथा केन्द्रीय मशीनी इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्था को कहा गया है कि वे उस नमूने में सुधार के अपने प्रयास जारी रखें और ऐसे नमूने का विकास करें जो कि व्यावसायिक उत्पादन उपयुक्त हो ।

एक अन्य फर्म ने भी यह दावा किया है कि उसके 8 अश्व शक्ति के एक ट्रैक्टर को बिना विदेशी सहयोग के इस आशय से तैयार किया है कि वह इसका नियमित उत्पादन करें । पार्टी को मंत्रालय के तकनीकी अधिकारियों के समक्ष ट्रैक्टर के आद्यरूप के प्रदर्शन के लिये कहा गया था किन्तु अभी तक उनसे कोई जवाब प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) जहां कहीं भी ऐसी कोई देशीय उत्पाद तैयार किया गया तो फालतू पुर्जों तथा हिस्सों की उपलब्धि बिक्री उपरान्त सेवा सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत हो जायेगी क्योंकि वह निर्माता को ग्राहकों को प्रदान करनी होती हैं ।

New Remuneration and Perquisites fixed by Bombay Oxygen Corporation Ltd.

*1128. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information about the new remuneration and the perquisites fixed by the Bombay Oxygen Corporation Ltd. ;

(b) whether this remuneration etc. exceed the Managing Agency Commission received by the Managing Agents of the said Company before the abolition of the Managing Agency system ;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the voting, the Unit Trust of India remained neutral although the proposal was opposed by some shareholders ; and

(d) whether the Department of Company Affairs has given its approval to this and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The company in its Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on 19th

February, 1970 resolved that subject to the approval of the Central Government Shri Shyam Madanmohan Ruia be appointed as the Managing Director of the company on a salary of Rs. 7,500/- p.m., commission of 1% on the net profits for each financial year and some perquisites. The total remuneration proposed to be paid being subject to a limit of Rs. 1.35 lakhs per annum. The company has sought approval of the Company Law Board for the said appointment for a period of five years from 4th April, 1970. The company has also applied for protection of the remuneration and perquisites payable to the Managing Director as minimum remuneration in case of absence or inadequacy of profits in any particular year.

(b) The remuneration proposed for the Managing Director exceeds the commission paid to the erstwhile Managing Agents, which was Rs. 45,000/- in *each* of the years 1966 and 1967 and Rs. 75,631/- in the year 1968.

(c) Yes, Sir. However on the basis of the views expressed by the Unit Trust, which holds about one percent of the paid up capital of the company, the company withdrew the proposals for appointment of a paid Chairman and payment of guarantee commission to the directors.

(d) The proposals of the company are under consideration.

Fall in Production of Industries in West Bengal

*1129. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of industries in West Bengal has proportionately fallen;

(b) the new industries opened in West Bengal during the rule of the United Front Ministry; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide industrial peace in the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the production of certain selected industries in West Bengal during the years 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3251/70].

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The State Government is primarily concerned with such matters.

तीसरे दर्जे, पहले दर्जे और वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से आय और उनकी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

*1130. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 में तीसरे दर्जे, पहले दर्जे और वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से, अलग-अलग, रेलवे को कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त वर्ष में उपरोक्त दर्जों में दी गई सुविधाओं पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ;

(ग) क्या तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये उपलब्ध की गई सुविधाओं से सरकार संतुष्ट है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार भविष्य में कौन-कौन सी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 1968-69 में भारत की सरकारी रेलों में यात्री

यातायात से जो आमदनी हुई, वह इस प्रकार है :—

	(लाख रुपयों में)
वातानुकूल	2,28
पहला दर्जा	19,43
वातानुकूल चेयर कार	1,03
तीसरा दर्जा (वातानुकूल चेयर कार को छोड़कर	2,34,25

(ख) यात्री सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था प्रत्येक दर्जे के यात्रियों से होने वाली आमदनी के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर यातायात की जरूरतों के आधार पर की जाती है। रेलों का यह प्रयास रहा है कि सामान्य रूप से सभी दर्जों के यात्रियों के लिये और विशेष रूप से तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(ग) और (घ). रेल प्रशासन सभी स्टेशनों पर दी गई सुविधाओं की साल-ब-साल समीक्षा करता है। जो अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं आवश्यक समझी जाती हैं, उनके बारे में रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति के परामर्श से निश्चय किया जाता है और उन कामों को वार्षिक निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाता है।

डालमिया जैन एयरवेज के सम्बन्ध में विवियन बोस आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

*1131. **श्री देवेन सेन : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डालमिया जैन एयरवेज में 3.5 करोड़ रुपये के गबन के लिये विवियन बोस आयोग द्वारा अपराधी ठहराये गये 24 व्यक्तियों के मामले 1964 से जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, दिल्ली, के न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 5-5-64 को, केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने, जिला दंडाधीश दिल्ली के न्यायालय में, 24 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध आरोप-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जो 3.5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के, डालमिया जैन एअरवेज लि० को निधि के आरोपित आपराधिक विश्वासघात के आरोपित आपराधिक षडयंत्र को आगे बढ़ाने वाले थे। सैसन कोर्ट में मामले के उपार्पण के लिये कार्यवाही, अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, दिल्ली, के न्यायालय में प्रारम्भ हुई, जिसे जिला दंडाधीश ने यह मामला सुपुर्द किया था। उपार्पण कार्यवाही के मध्य, अपराधियों में से दो की मृत्यु हो गई, तथा अन्य बाइस उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों पर होने वाली कार्यवाही में उपस्थित रहने के लिये 20-9-69 को सेसन कोर्ट में तलब किये गये। यह विषय अब सेसन कोर्ट में अनिर्णीत है।

(ख) इन कार्यवाहियों पर विलम्ब अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट दिल्ली के न्यायालय में हुआ, क्योंकि अपराधियों ने प्रलेखों के निरीक्षण में एक वर्ष से अधिक का समय ले लिया। उन्होंने एक निर्गमन अथवा अन्य के लिये, सेसन कोर्ट तथा उच्च न्यायालय में पुनरीक्षण भी कराया। मामले की सुनवाई करने वाले अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों के स्थानान्तरण के कारण मुकदमें पर बहस दो बार पुन: करनी पड़ी। इस मुकदमें के सम्बन्ध को कार्यवाही के शीघ्रता करने के लिये, प्रत्येक प्रयास किया गया था तथा यह मामला तभी से सेसन कोर्ट के सुपुर्द है।

Demand by Chief Ministers for setting up Small Car Projects

*1132 SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the recent Chief Minister's Conference in New Delhi a demand was made by several Chief Ministers for the setting up of small car projects in their respective States;

(b) if so, which of the States' representatives reiterated such demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). At the meeting of the National Development Council on 21.3.1970 the Chief Ministers of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra indicated their interest in establishing the Small Car Project in their respective States.

(c) No final decision has yet been taken on the basic question as to whether the Small Car Project is to be taken up for implementation in the near future. The aspect of location of the Project will be considered at the appropriate stage after a decision on the basic question has been reached.

Alleged interference by Ministries in Plans formulated by Steel Plants

*1133. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Chiefs of the Steel Plants in the public sector have recently stated publicly that the performance of the public sector undertakings is hampering because of faulty planning and undue interference by the Ministry in formulation of the plans by the Steel Plants;

(b) whether the plans formulated by the Steel Plants are subject to scrutiny both by his Ministry as also by the Ministry of Finance;

(c) whether any expert advice is sought before any cut is imposed on the scheme prepared by the Steel Plants; and

(d) who provides the technical expertise and what is Government's reaction to the criticism referred to in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Ministry is not aware of any such statement.

(b) to (d). Capital expenditure exceeding Rs. 1 crore has to be approved by this Ministry. Discussions are held with Technical Experts from the Steel Plants, Bureau of Public Enterprises and with the Ministry of Finance (Expenditure) before sanction is accorded.

Allotment of Steel Sheets to M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd.

*1134. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 208 on the 3rd March, 1970 regarding licensed capacity of the Oil Barrel Manufacturing units and state:

(a) when Government were allocating steel sheets to other fabricators on the basis of 100 per cent of their licensed capacities before they undertook assessments of all the units during 1964, whether they had also allocated steel sheets of M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd., on the basis of 100 per cent of their licensed capacity;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the percentages of efficiency factor taken into consideration by them while determining the assessed capacities of all the units in this industry before 1964?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Allocation of raw material to the Oil Barrel fabricators has always been made on the basis of single shift assessed capacity. Attention in this connection is invited to pages 54 to 56 of the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969.

(c) 75% efficiency factor has been applied generally in all the cases except for M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. Bombay in September, 1953 at 66⅔%, the same company in Calcutta in December 1963 at 66⅔% and M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co. in November, 1961 at 63%.

Machinery to deal with Corrupt Officers

*1135. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to deal with corrupt officers ruthlessly;

(b) if so, what machinery has been evolved for this; and

(c) the number of officers belonging to all classes penalised on corruption charge during the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Sir, it is the policy of Government to award deterrent penalties in proved cases of corruption.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3252/70.]

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

साइकिल उद्योग

*1136. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी दैनिक 'आज' में 23 जनवरी, 1970 को छपे एक समाचार के अनुसार भारत में साइकिल उद्योग को अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार का विचार इन कठिनाइयों को किस प्रकार हल करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख). साइकिल उद्योग को कुछ कच्चे माल जैसे फोर्जिंग किस्म के इस्पात, आसानी से कटने वाला इस्पात, तापित तथा शीतित रोल्ड छड़ें तथा चादरें इत्यादि को प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा और इनका आयात निषिद्ध अथवा प्रतिबन्धित था । स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये आयात नीति को अब उदार बनाया गया है ।

Utilisation of Foreign Technical Know-how

*1137. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any machinery to finalise the terms of utilisation of foreign technical know-how;

(b) whether any performance norms are laid;

(c) whether there is any penalty imposed for the failure of guaranteed performance; and

(d) if so, the number of cases in which action has been taken for failure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Foreign technical know-how is obtained by undertakings operating in this country from foreign groups and companies and the terms and conditions are initially negotiated between such undertakings with their foreign collaborators. Thereafter, the foreign collaboration proposal is submitted to Government and is carefully examined by the technical authorities such as the C. S. I. R., as also by the administrative Ministry before Government's approval is accorded to the terms and conditions incorporated in the proposed agreement.

(b) and (c). Since the foreign collaboration agreements are initiated by companies operating in India, who have to make the necessary payments in this regard, it is the primary responsibility of the Indian companies to ensure that the foreign know-how obtained is efficient and satisfactory. In most cases, such know-how is obtained either from the existing manufacturers in foreign countries or firms which are otherwise widely reputed. The technical authorities of Government also scrutinise the proposals with a view to satisfy themselves, particularly whether the manufacturing scheme is technically feasible and would fit in with Indian conditions and requirements. The rights and obligations of the Indian Parties and the foreign collaborators are spelt out in the collaboration agreement itself, which is the contractual basis for determining the responsibilities on both sides. In case of dispute regarding the effective discharge of responsibilities by either side, there is normally a provision in the agreement for arbitration or for other legal remedial measures.

(d) Since the contractual arrangement in such cases is between the two parties concerned, action in respect of failure of a particular know-how would have to be initiated by the parties concerned and not directly by the Government.

Shifting of Barrel Plant from Sewri to Trombay by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co.

* 1138. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 333 on 10th March, 1970 regarding the shifting of Barrel Plant from Sewri to Trombay by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company and state :

(a) how M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. could produce oil barrels at Sewri till June 1959 when they shifted their oil barrel plant from Sewri to Trombay, converted it for producing bitumen drums and started supplying Bitumen drums to M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Company from May, 1959 as confirmed by M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Company ;

(b) whether it indicates that after they converted their oil barrel plant for producing bitumen drums at Trombay they created a fresh capacity at Trombay for producing oil barrels and Government recognised it at 6,1000 tons per annum in 1961 ;

(c) the reasons why they shifted their oil barrel plant in running condition from Sewri to Trombay when they had spare plant for producing Bitumen drums for onward supply to M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Company ; and

(d) whether Government have since ascertained facts of correspondence exchanged between M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Company and the Iron and Steel Controller ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). As already explained in reply to Starred Question No. 333 on 10th March, 1970, production of Bitumen drums at Trombay was effected with the additional machinery purchased and not by the conversion of the oil barrel plant which was shifted from Sewri to Trombay in July, 1959 for the production of Oil Barrels. In the circumstances creation of fresh capacity for oil barrels at Trombay did not arise.

(d) The information which has been received regarding the correspondence is incom-

plete and full facts are, therefore, being ascertained.

Appointment of Organisations and Agents by Managing Directors consequent to abolition of Managing Agency System

*1139. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports that following the gradual abolition of the managing agency system, a growing tendency has been observed on the part of the Managing Directors to appoint organisations as well as agents in which they are interested either directly or through the members of their family ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to stop this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). There have been some cases where on the termination of the Managing Agency system the managed companies have retained the services of the erstwhile Managing Agents as Registrars/Secretaries/Advisory Agents/Consulting Agents etc. Such appointments do not at present require the approval of the Central Government. However, a close watch is being kept on this trend and the desirability of making provisions in the Companies Act to deal with such cases and arrangements is under consideration.

Issues for Semi-Judicial Inquiry re : Congress Party Symbol

*1140. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has framed any issues for the semi-judicial inquiry held into the dispute between the two rival Congress Parties over the party symbol ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Question seeks information about a matter pending before the Election Commission which is of quasi-judicial nature and hence attracts Rule 41 (2) (xxii) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

Manufacture and Distribution of 20 H. P. Tractors

6851. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the manufacture of cheap and 20 H. P. tractors in the country ;

(b) if so, the target of production for the year 1969-70 and their actual production ;

(c) the target for 1970-71 ;

(d) the cost of one tractor ; and

(e) the basis of distribution of these tractors?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A proposal to manufacture tractors of 20 HP in one of the existing public sector undertakings having spare manufacturing capacity, is under the consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). No targets of production have been fixed for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 as the project is still in the consideration stage.

(d) and (e). Details of the cost and basis of distribution of the tractors are yet to be worked out.

Import of Machinery for Projects

6852. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that very costly machinery imported for certain public sector

projects under his Ministry is lying idle in the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding cost of machinery, names of the projects and the reasons for not utilising the machinery ; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Printing Machinery in H. M. T. with Italian Collaboration

6853. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of printing machinery including automatic letter presses, offset processes, paper cutting machines, colour printing and rotary machines imported annually during the last three years with names of the countries of import ;

(b) whether it is a fact that M/s. Societa Nebiolo of Italy has submitted a proposal for manufacturing all types of printing machinery in collaboration with the Hindustan Machine Tools and, if so, its broad proposals ;

(c) how long this proposal will remain "under examination" of his Ministry and when it will be finalized ; and

(d) whether any other foreign proposals have been submitted and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MIINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a)—

Year	Value of imports of different types of printing machines
	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1966-67	437.06
1967-68	485.50
1968-69	568.56
1969-70 (April, 1969 to December 1970).	511.55

Countries of import include the U. S. A., U. K., the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, the U. S. S. R., Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic.

(b) and (c). A scheme for the manufacture of a wide range of Printing Machinery including Automatic Letter Presses, Offset Presses and Paper Cutting Machines in technical collaboration with Messrs Societa Nebiolo of Italy has been submitted by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, to the Government. This scheme is presently under examination, and a decision on it is expected to be taken shortly.

(d) A proposal for collaboration with Messrs Linotype and Machinery Ltd. of U. K. has been submitted by the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra to take up manufacture of Web Offset Presses. This proposal is being examined. Messrs Bharat Fritz Werner (P) Ltd., Bangalore, had submitted a scheme for manufacture of Automatic Letter Press printing machines, Folding and Cutting machines and special accessories and spare parts therefor in their existing undertaking at Peenya, Bangalore, in financial and technical collaboration with Messrs. Maschinenfabrik Johannisburg GmbH, West Germany. Taking into account the fact that the items proposed to be manufactured under this scheme were included in the manufacturing programme of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, the proposal was not accepted.

Function of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

6854. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the functions and the purpose for which the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been set up and the names, qualifications, salaries and emoluments of the Chairman and other members of the Bureau ;

(b) the industries which will be investigated and the criteria on which the industries will be selected for investigations ;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Bureau will be advisory or mandatory ; and

(d) if advisory, what is the practical use of setting up the Bureau ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The recommendations of the Bureau will be advisory.

(d) There is need for thorough-going studies into cost aspects of industries and the efficiency of industrial units, and the advice of the Bureau would assist Government in formulating policies calculated to bring down costs and to increase industrial efficiency.

Statement

1. A copy of the Resolution constituting the Bureau, which sets out in broad terms the functions of the Bureau, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3253/70].

2. Shri N. N. Wanchoo, former Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, has been appointed as whole-time Chairman at an overall salary (including pension and pensionary benefits) of Rs. 4000/- per month.

As for the other members of the Bureau, it has been decided that there would, for the moment, be two whole-time members at a salary of Rs. 2500-2750. Appointments to these posts are yet to be made. In addition, the Director-General of Technical Development, and the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade & Company Affairs, and Ministry of Foreign Trade would be *ex-officio* members of the Bureau.

Export of Bicycles

6855. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and value of bicycles exported annually in 1968 and 1969 with names of countries where they were exported ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of materials like steel, strips, bars, tubes and wire required to manufacture the component parts in a bicycle ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure steady export of bicycles and their components ; and

(e) if no steps have been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Export of bicycles in 1968 and 1969 was as follows :—

Year	*Total Number*	*Value (Rs.)*	*Countries*
April 1968 to March 1969	1,17,267	1,38,79,061	Iran, Iraq, Kenya, U. K., U.S.A., Sudan, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Singapore, Nigeria and Zambia.
April 1969 to Decr. 1969	1,03,799	1,19,41,119	

(b) and (c). After a period of recession which started lifting from last year, there is a large spurt in domestic demand of steel products like strips, bars, tubes etc. from the engineering and construction industries as a whole. This led to additional claim on the available supplies. Further Domestic production of the various categories of steel has not kept pace with the increasing demand in the country.

(d) and (e). Government has already decided that in so far as engineering exports including bicycle exports are concerned, the domestic shortage of steel would not be allowed to arrest their growth-rate. In pursuance of this decision, 35,000 tonnes of steel plates, sheets and strips are being imported through Hindustan Steel Limited for supply to export fabricators of engineering goods including

bicycle manufacturers for export purposes and for supplementing indigenous availability. Further imports on this account during 1970-71 are also being considered by Government.

रेलवे बुक स्टाल पर सर्वोदय साहित्य की बिक्री

6856. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में लगभग सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विभिन्न प्रकार का साहित्य बेचने के लिये बुक स्टाल हैं, यदि हां, तो रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुक स्टाल स्थापित करने के लिये किस प्रकार अनुमति लेनी होती है और क्या सरकार उपर्युक्त स्टालों पर बेचे जाने वाले साहित्य का समय-समय पर निरीक्षण करती है ;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली तथा दिल्ली मेन स्टेशनों की तरह अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी सर्वोदय साहित्य की बिक्री के लिये स्टाल स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सर्वोदय साहित्य की बिक्री के लिये स्टाल स्थापित करने हेतु कुछ विशेष रियायतें देगी जिससे गांधी विचारधारा के प्रचार के लिये उच्चकोटि का साहित्य उपलब्ध किया जा सके और इस प्रकार लोग अधिष्ट साहित्य को पढ़ना बन्द कर देंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) भारतीय रेलों में महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर विभिन्न प्रकार के साहित्य बेचने के लिये बुक-स्टालों की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

बुक-स्टालों का ठेका देने के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य नीति यह रही है कि आवेदन-पत्र मांगने के बाद ऐसे ठेके उन फर्मों को दिये जाते हैं जो पहले से ही किताब बेचने का व्यवसाय कर रहे हों । बड़े स्टेशनों पर ये ठेके सुप्रसिद्ध पुस्तक विक्रेताओं को दिये जाते हैं ताकि यात्री-जनता को किताबों और पत्रिकाओं का अच्छा भण्डार बिक्री के लिए हर समय उपलब्ध रहे । छोटे स्टेशनों पर ये ठेके यथासम्भव स्थानीय पुस्तक विक्रेताओं को दिये जाते हैं ।

ठेकेदारों को बुक-स्टाल देते समय रायल्टी के रूप में उनसे समुचित लाइसेंस फीस वसूल की जाती है । छोटे स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टालों के मामले में रायल्टी के आधार पर लाइसेंस फीस के बदले एक मुश्त वार्षिक लाइसेंस फीस ली जाती है । ठेकेदारों के द्वारा बिक्री के लिए रखी गयी पुस्तकों आदि का स्तर देखने और अवांछनीय पुस्तकों को छांटने के सम्बन्ध में निरीक्षण अधिकारियों द्वारा स्टेशनों पर बुक-स्टालों का बार-बार निरीक्षण किया जाता है ।

(ख) नयी दिल्ली और दिल्ली स्टेशनों के अलावा 20 अन्य रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भी सर्वोदय बुक स्टालों की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ग) 36 स्टेशनों पर सर्वोदय साहित्य की बिक्री के हेतु बुक-स्टाल खोलने के लिये सर्वोदय संस्थाओं को अनुमति दी गयी है लेकिन अभी तक केवल 22 स्टेशनों पर ही ऐसे बुक-स्टाल खोले गये हैं ।

भारत में बाल-विवाह

6857. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाल-विवाह अधिनियम के बावजूद भारत में प्रतिवर्ष लाखों बाल-विवाह होते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में बाल-विवाहों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम) : (क) सरकार के पास इस विषय में कोई

प्रामाणिक जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Need to overhaul Railway Time Table

6858. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Time Table is outmoded and has not been made out to suit the public convenience;

(b) whether it is also a fact that every year only verbal and slight changes are made in the Railway Time Table; and

(c) if so, whether the Railway Administration is proposing to appoint a committee to overhaul the entire time table, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No.

(b) No. A number of changes arising out of introduction of new trains, extension of existing services, alterations in train timings etc. are introduced in the time tables.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Minister's Visits to Stations and Travel in Third Class Compartments

6859. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Railway Stations visited by him so far;

(b) the names of trains in which he has travelled so far in the Third Class compartments;

(c) the details of sanitary conditions found by him during his visit to these places; and

(d) the steps being taken to get the things done in the interest of public good in all the Railway lines on the basis of his experiences?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Ghaziabad, Maripat, Delhi Jn., Bombay V. T., Kalyan, Thana, Wadi Bunder, Dadar, Churchgate, Dum Dum, Sealdah Main, Sealdah South and Howrah Stations.

(b) 1 Up Kalka Mail; 21 Dn. Kalyan Local from Bombay V. T. to Kalyan; K-26 Up Kalyan-Bombay Suburban Local; A-16 Up Ambernath-Bombay Suburban Local; some local trains of Western Railway; and B-4 Dn. Barrackpore Local from Dum Dum to Sealdah Main station.

(c) Details of sanitary conditions as observed during the visits are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3254/70].

(d) Apart from tightening up supervision and inspection at different levels, a 11-point programme of practical action has been tentatively drawn up by me as announced in the Rajya Sabha on 12-3-1970. A copy of this programme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3254/70] Steps have been initiated to finalise this programme and implement it.

Efficient Performance of Duty by Watermen on Trains

6860. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that watermen who travel with the trains on the Railways to give water to passengers during summer seasons are not performing their duties efficiently and they sit in their compartments without supplying water to passengers;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard in view of the approaching summer season; and

(c) what arrangements are made to give cold water to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Permanent watermen have been posted at all important stations. Adequate number

of water huts, taps, gharas, water trolleys etc., have been provided at stations in accordance with the requirements of passenger traffic dealt with. In addition, water coolers have also been provided at important stations. These arrangements are kept under careful watch and are further augmented during summer season by posting of temporary hot weather watermen.

Cool drinking water is also being provided in containers in some First Class corridor type coaches and Third Class sleeper coaches. It is proposed to extend this facility by stages to cover important long distance trains.

Demand by Tamil Nadu Government to provide for representation to States in Parliament on the basis of 1951 Census

6861. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu have urged the Central Government to amend the Constitution in order to provide for representation to States in the Parliament on the basis of the 1951 census;

(b) if so, the reason for this demand; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably, the population figures on the basis of 1951 census are most favourable for retaining the maximum number of seats allotted to the State in the House of the People.

(c) The proposal is not justified both on principle and on practical considerations.

पंजाब औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

6862. **श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री भारत में ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में 24 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1771 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पंजाब औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा ट्रैक्टर निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव की इस बीच जांच करा ली है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). 1967 में पंजाब औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने बल्गेरिया के मेसर्स एग्रो मशीन टेक्नोकस्पोर्ट के सहयोग से बोल्गार (13 अश्व शक्ति) ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था। तथापि जब ट्रैक्कर के ट्रैक्टर प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र बुंदनी परीक्षण पर पता चला कि यह भारतीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल नहीं रहेगा । अत: पंजाब औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने इस नमूने के ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण का अपना प्रस्ताव समाप्त कर दिया है ।

3 वर्ष की आयु तक के स्कूल के बच्चों के लिये पौष्टिक भोजन

6863. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नये बजट प्रस्तावों के अनुसार सरकार द्वारा 3 वर्ष की आयु तक के स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए पौष्टिक भोजन कराया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह व्यवस्था देश में दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ाकर किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है अथवा इस उद्देश्य के लिए दूध के पाउडर का आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) खाद्य विभाग द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) हां, श्रीमान । आदिमजातीय क्षेत्रों में 0-3 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में 5 लाख बच्चों को तथा नगरों की गंदी बस्तियों के 5 लाख बच्चों को पोषण प्रदान करने का एक कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जहां तक बच्चों को दूध प्रदान करने का सम्बन्ध है, राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड के साथ इस मामले में बातचीत की जा रही है ।

(ग) खाद्य विभाग ने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में बालाहार तथा कम मूल्य की प्रोटीन खाद्यसामग्री के उत्पादन का एक कार्यक्रम दिया है । बालाहार वनस्पति, प्रोटीन अनाजों तथा दुग्ध पाउडर से बनाया जाता है । बालाहार का उपयोग इस समय केयर की सहायता से स्कूल भोजन प्रदान कार्यक्रम के अधीन पोषण प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा रहा है । 1970-71 तक 50,000 टनी बालाहार का तथा चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक लगभग 2.5 लाख टनी बालाहार तक का स्तर प्राप्त करने के लिये क्रमिक आधार पर उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

C. B. I. Enquiry into Corrupt Practices by Welfare Institutions in Delhi

6864. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a letter from the Union Law and Social Welfare Minister to the Delhi Administration on entrusting the Central Bureau of Investigation with an inquiry into various social welfare institutions run by the Administration and indulging in corrupt practices has disappeared from the relevant file;

(b) whether any inquiry into this matter has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the name of the official under whose custody the file was kept and the action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

नई दिल्ली में एक गैर-सरकारी फर्म को रेलवे भूमि का नियतन

6865. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री नई दिल्ली में एक गैर सरकारी फर्म को रेलवे भूमि के नियतन के बारे में 25 नवम्बर, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 187 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षेत्र 1666 वर्ग गज से बढ़ा कर 2743 वर्ग गज करने की अनुमति देने के लिये कौन अधिकारी उत्तरदायी है ;

(ख) 1942-43 में मैसर्स ओरियंटल एण्ड फरनिशिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के साथ किस प्रयोजन के लिये करार लिया गया था और उसकी शर्तें क्या थीं तथा इस कम्पनी ने करार के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करके किस आधार पर कोका कोला कारखाना स्थापित किया ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने में इसलिये संकोच कर रहा है क्योंकि उक्त फर्म के साथ मंत्रिमण्डल स्तर के एक प्रमुख मन्त्री और उनके पुत्र के व्यापार सम्बन्ध हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों को अब क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) कोई अधिकारी जिम्मेवार नहीं है क्योंकि फर्म इस क्षेत्र में बराबर अधिक्रमण करती आ रही है जिसका प्रारंभ 1666 वर्ग गज से किया गया जो बाद में बढ़ कर 2743 वर्ग गज हो गया।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1943 में जो करार किया गया था, उसका उद्देश्य फर्म द्वारा पहले किये गये अधिक्रमण को नियमित करना था। इस करार के अनुसार रेलवे की जमीन का उपयोग केवल सामानों का पता लगाने के लिए किया जायेगा। फैक्टरी रेलवे की जमीन पर नहीं बनायी गयी है और इसलिए करार का उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) लोक लेखा समिति के विचारों को नोट कर लिया गया है और आवश्यक कारंवाई कर दी गयी है।

Small Car Project

6866. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the much discussed and advertised small car project is likely to materialise;

(b) whether Government are aware of the reactions of the would-be purchasers that Government are patronising the present Car manufacturers and shelving the issue of small car production on one pretext or the other, when it is clear that manufacturers, are continuing to raise the ex-factory prices yearly and with every increase in prices the consumers get deteriorating materials; and

(c) the reasons for putting off the scheme even in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). It is not correct to say that the small car project has been shelved because Government are patronising the present car manufacturers. The present position is that the project has not been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for reasons of constraint on resources and the relatively low priority accorded to the passenger car industry. However, the matter is still being pursued.

Setting up of a Committee on Food Nutrition

6867. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee on nutrition has been set up by the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council of the Indian Standards Institution to prepare standards and methods of evaluating protein quality and specifications for protein rich food; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee is at present engaged in the formulation of four Indian Standards and these are expected to be finalized before the end of this year.

मुरादाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के प्रतीक्षालय में पाये गये एक विद्यार्थी के शव का निपटान

6869. **श्री आत्म दास :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धौलपुर निवासी

बी० काम० (प्रथम वर्ष) का श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार जैन नाम का एक छात्र 12 मार्च, 1970 को मध्य रेलवे में मुरेना (दबड़ा मण्डी) के प्रतीक्षालय में मृत पाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे पुलिस ने अपने जांच कार्य की उपेक्षा की, शव को लावारिस घोषित कर दिया और उसे शव-गृह में रख दिया तथा बाद में सफाई कर्मचारियों ने उक्त छात्र का शव एक आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय को बेच दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां। यह लाश दबरा रेलवे स्टेशन के प्रतीक्षालय में 13-3-1970 को पायी गयी थी।

(ख) ग्वालियर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने लाश को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया और इसे जे० ए० अस्पताल, ग्वालियर को शव-परीक्षा के लिए भेज दिया। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302 के अन्तर्गत एक अपराध दर्ज कर लिया है। चूंकि लाश लेने के लिए कोई नहीं आया, अत: सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने शव-परीक्षा हो जाने के बाद उसे दाह-क्रिया करने के लिए 14-3-70 को जे० ए० अस्पताल के मेहतर के सुपुर्द कर दिया।

(ग) ग्वालियर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा मामले की जांच की जा रही है और अभी तक उन्होंने किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है।

Scholarships to Handicapped Persons

6870. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give scholarships to the handicapped persons in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of candidates selected for the award of scholarship during 1969-70;

(c) the total amount that has been kept for this purpose and what other facilities Government are considering to give to those handicapped; and

(d) the basis on which the handicapped persons are being selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 929.

(c) (i) Rs. 10.25 lakhs in 1969-70; and

(ii) Rs. 16.00 lakhs in 1970-71.

Education, including the education of the handicapped, is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(d) The basis of selection for the award of scholarship is as under:

(i) Age: 14-30 years.

(ii) *Educational requirements*:

(a) *Academic courses*: For study in the last three standards leading to Higher Secondary/Pre-University or its equivalent examinations with minimum of 40% marks at the previous annual examination;

(b) *Music courses*: Blind and the orthopaedically handicapped candidates—Madhyama or its equivalent examination at least in Second Division from an institution affiliated to a university;

(c) *Vocational courses*: A candidate should be eligible for admission to a course of study.

(iii) *Income*: Combined monthly income of the parents/guardians of the candidate should not be more than Rs. 500/- p.m.

(iv) *Medical requirements* :

(a) *Blind*: The blind are those who suffer from either of the following :

A. Total absence of sight.

B. Visual acquity not exceeding 6/60 or 20/200 (snellen) in the better eye with correcting lenses.

C. Limitation of the field of vision substanding an angle of 20 degrees or worse.

(b) *Deaf*: The deaf are those in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for the ordinary purposes of life. Generally a loss of hearing at 70 decibels or above at 500, 1000 or 2000 frequencies will make residual hearing non-functional.

(c) *Orthopaedically handicapped*: The orthopaedically handicapped are those who have a physical defect or deformity which causes an interference with the normal functioning of the bones, muscles and joints.

Abolition of Vidhan Parishads of West Bengal and Punjab

6871. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of West Bengal and Punjab have abolished their respective Vidhan Parishads ; and

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure saved annually by each of the said States as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected.

Abolition of Upper House in Bihar

6872. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government had decided to abolish the Upper House in the State and if so, when it is likely to be abolished ; and

(b) the approximate amount of expenditure which the State Government will be saving by abolishing the Upper House in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) While a copy of the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Bihar seeking the abolition of the Legislative Council of that State and endorsed to this Ministry has been received, formal communication in this behalf from the State Government for implementing the proposal is not yet received.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Suggestion of Fifth Finance Commission to State Governments Regarding Prohibition

6873. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fifth Finance Commission has suggested to the State Governments, which have adopted prohibition, to review their policy and to continue it only if it is serving a real purpose ;

(b) if so, the precise implications of the said recommendation ;

(c) the reaction of each State Government thereto and whether some of them have scrapped or relaxed prohibition in the light of the said suggestion ; and

(d) if so, which ones and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The Fifth Finance Commission have observed as follows in the context of their

terms of reference regarding the scope for raising additional revenue by States :

"..........it would be necessary to ensure that the policy does not fail for lack of proper implementation. It seems, therefore, desirable that State Governments which have adopted a policy of prohibition may review its working and may continue it only if it is serving its real purpose."

The Commission's suggestion is for consideration by the State Governments concerned.

(c) and (d). Government of India have not received any intimation so far about any State Government having relaxed or scrapped prohibition in the light of the said suggestion.

Lending Institutions for Consumer Industries

6874. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering proposals to broadbase some of the public sector lending institutions for the consumer industries to be floated in the public sector during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the proposals being considered by Government ; and

(c) whether Government have ensured that encroachment in the Private sector is absolutely essential and ; if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Along with the measures taken to reduce concentration of economic power, it is proposed to expand the role of the public sector substantially, beyond the fields included in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. The Government is examining the possibility of taking up comparatively short-gestation projects in the public sector so as to cover, to the extent feasible, major production gaps likely to develop in various industrial sectors in the next few years. In order to meet the resource requirements for this programme, it has been decided in principle that the public financial institutions should be authorised to consider applications for financial assistance for projects to be set up in the public sector on the same terms as applications from private parties. Government do not consider that the normal opportunities for the private sector will be restricted because of these proposals.

Over Bridge at Thana Bihpur (North Eastern Railway)

6875. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the over-bridge at Thana Bihpur station in the North Eastern Railway is not spread over the Railway line in the north of the Station with the result that more than a dozen persons have so far been run over by the trains while they were crossing the Railway line ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the said over-bridge towards the north of the said station ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Four persons were run over in Thana Bihpur Yard during the last 3 years, while they were trespassing across the Railway line.

(b) No.

(c) Passenger trains are dealt with only on the main platform on the South Side or the island platform which are connected by a foot over bridge for the facility of passengers. Also, level crossing gates exist at either end of the station yard for people to cross the track from north side to south side and *vice versa*. These are considered adequate.

निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन

6876. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साधारण

निर्वाचनों से पहले प्रत्येक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का परिसीमन करने के बारे में नियमों के अधीन उपबंध हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन करने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या ब्योरा है ; और

(घ) सरकार इस कार्य को कब तक पूरा कर लेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम) : (क) जी नहीं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 82 तथा 170 (3) में लोक सभा के स्थानों के आबंटन तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं में और प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रादेशिक निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के पुन: समायोजन का उपबन्ध प्रत्येक जनगणना के पूरे होने पर किए जाने का है, न कि प्रत्येक साधारण निर्वाचन के पूर्व।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

दानापुर (पूर्व रेलवे) में रेल कर्मचारियों को नागरिक सुविधाएं

6877. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुर्गापुर पूर्व रेलवे का डिवीजनल मुख्यालय है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां काम करने वाले हजारों कर्मचारी खगौल नगर-पालिका क्षेत्र में रहते हैं ; और यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त नगरपालिका उनको नागरिक सुविधाएं देती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन इसके बदले में नगरपालिका को एक निश्चित धन राशि देता है ; यदि हां, तो वह राशि कितनी है तथा भुगतान की शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या उक्त नगरपालिका के कार्य संचालन व्यय को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उक्त राशि को बढ़ाने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितना बढ़ाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह सही है कि काफी संख्या में रेल कर्मचारी खगौल नगरपालिका की सीमा के अन्तर्गत रहते हैं। लेकिन, नगरपालिका की सीमा में पड़ने वाले रेलवे क्षेत्र के लिए नगरपालिका कोई सेवा प्रदान नहीं करती।

(ग) खगौल नगरपालिका और पूर्व रेल-प्रशासन के बीच हुए एक करार के अनुसार नगरपालिका के निर्धारित कर का 40 प्रतिशत नगरपालिका को दिया जाता है, शेष 60 प्रतिशत खगौल नगरपालिका के भीतर पड़ने वाले रेलवे क्षेत्र को नागरिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए रेल प्रशासन अपने पास रखता है। इस आधार पर नगरपालिका को 1,384 रुपये त्रैमासिक दिये जाते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). जैसाकि ऊपर स्पष्ट किया गया है, नगरपालिका, नगर सीमा के भीतर पड़ने वाले रेलवे क्षेत्र में कोई सेवा नहीं प्रदान करती। रेल प्रशासन सभी नागरिक सेवाओं की व्यवस्था और अनुरक्षण स्वयं करता है। ऐसी स्थिति में, नगरपालिका के बढ़े हुए संचालन व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए उसे दी जाने वाली रकम में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिए।

Meeting of Experts of Heavy Engineering and Heavy Electricals

6878. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the experts of Public Undertakings concerned with the Heavy Engineering and Heavy Electricals was held in the month of January, 1970; and

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed and the decisions taken at the said meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such meeting was convened by the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

(b) Does not arise.

Bye-elections to Ramgarh and other Assembly Constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir

6879. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bye-elections to Ramgarh and some other Assembly Constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir State have not been held even though over a year has passed since these Constituencies have no representative in the State Assembly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the dates by which elections will be completed in these Constituencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Three bye-elections are pending in Jammu and Kashmir—

S. No.	Name of Constituency	Date of vacancy
1	41—Verinag	13-3-1969
2	30—Pampore	3-8-1969
3	61—Ramgarh	22-8-1969

Only in one constituency (41—Verinag) the seat has remained unfilled for a period of more than one year.

(b) Verinag and Pampore constituencies are in Kashmir valley where on account of extremes of climate, poll can be held only during May and June or October and November. Although the revision of electoral rolls of Verinag Assembly constituency was taken up immediately on the intimation of the vacancy, bye-election could not be held in July, 1969, as anticipated, due to extremely unprecedented snowfall and rains and the consequent economic distress of the population. In October and November, the electors in Verinag and Pampore constituencies were busy with harvesting of crops. It was, therefore, decided to hold the bye-elections in these two constituencies after the winter is over.

A substantial number of nomad voters of Ramgarh constituency move with their livestock to pastures far away from their homes and in case the bye-election was held earlier, these voters would have been deprived of their franchise. Subsequently, in November, 1969, the Commission decided to revise the electoral rolls of all the constituencies under a crash programme and the rolls were finally published in January, 1970. It has since been decided to hold all the bye-elections in the beginning of June, 1970.

Facilities to train clerks as given to operational staff

6880. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all categories of operational staff in the Railway services are periodically medically examined and put to vision test in Class 'A' as per Rule 1018;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the Trains Clerks are also put to the same medical and vision test under the same rule;

(c) if so, what are the reasons that Trains Clerks are not given the same facilities as enjoyed by the other operational staff of the Railways; and

(d) whether Government are considering to give the Train Clerks the same facilities as the other operational staff have been given and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b) In accordance with rules in force, staff in Medical categories 'A1', 'A2', 'A3', 'B1' and 'B2' are subjected to periodical medical examinations including visual acuity tests, during service. Train Clerks belong to medical category 'A3' and are therefore tested periodically in accordance with prescribed standards.

(c) Grant of facilities to staff, operational or otherwise, bears no relation to medical standards prescribed either for entry into service or periodical re-examinations during service.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (c) of the Question.

गैर संचालन अनुसचिवीय कर्मचारियों के वर्गीकृत ट्रेन क्लर्कों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर

6881. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरे वेतन आयोग ने ट्रेन क्लर्कों को 'गैर-संचालन अनुसचिवीय कर्मचारियों' के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका आधार क्या था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके परिणामस्वरूप उनको पदोन्नति और वेतन तथा महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि के सभी अवसरों से वंचित कर दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस स्थिति से कर्मचारियों और रेलवे प्रशासन में विवाद और कर्मचारियों में असंतोष पैदा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) वेतन आयोग द्वारा 'यार्ड कर्मचारी' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत ट्रेन क्लर्कों को गैर-परिचालन कर्मचारी (लिपिक वर्गीय) वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

(ख) रेलों पर ट्रेन क्लर्कों की ड्यूटी मुख्यतः इस प्रकार है :

(i) स्टेशन अथवा यार्ड में आने वाले और वहां से जाने वाले मालडिब्बों और सवारी डिब्बों की कम संख्या और अन्य विवरणों का रिकार्ड रखना ; और

(ii) सवारी डिब्बों आदि के आंकड़े और विवरण तैयार करना और तत्संबंधी रजिस्टर रखना।

इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि ट्रेन क्लर्कों के लिए नियत की गयी ड्यूटी लिपिक ढंग की है और उसमें वस्तुतः क्षेत्र पर्यवेक्षण का काम शामिल नहीं है। सम्भवतः इसी कारण दूसरे वेतन आयोग ने उन्हें यार्ड परिचालन कर्मचारियों, जैसे यार्ड मास्टरों से भिन्न वर्ग में रखा है।

(ग) जी नहीं, कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न कोटियों के लिए पदोन्नति की विभिन्न सरणियां हैं। जहां तक ट्रेन क्लर्कों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके लिए ट्रेन क्लर्कों की कोटि में ऊंचे पदक्रमों में पदोन्नति की सामान्य सरणि के अलावा, वे यार्ड कर्मचारियों (गैर लिपिक वर्गीय) के पर्यवेक्षक पदों और गार्ड के पदों पर पदोन्नति के विचारार्थ भी पात्र समझे जाते हैं। इन अवसरों से उन्हें कभी वंचित नहीं किया गया है। ये वेतनमान पिछले वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वेतनमान हैं।

ऊंचे पदक्रम के पदों के प्रतिशत में श्री शंकर शरण अधिकरण के पंच निर्णय के आधार पर 1962 में सुधार किया गया था।

रेल कर्मचारियों की अन्य कई कोटियों के संबंध में भी यही स्थिति है। महंगाई भत्ते की दरें सभी कर्मचारियों पर समान रूप से लागू होती हैं और समय समय पर इसमें जो भी वृद्धि मंजूर की जाती है वह ट्रेन क्लर्कों पर भी लागू होती है।

(घ) और (ङ). रेल कर्मचारियों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों और सेवा की शर्तों की समीक्षा करने के लिए सरकार ने एक वेतन आयोग नियुक्त करने का विनिश्चय किया है और निस्सन्देह यह आयोग इस कोटि के कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर भी विचार करेगा।

ट्रेन क्लर्कों की शिकायतों का तीसरे वेतन आयोग के समक्ष रखे जाने की जांच

6882. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ट्रेन क्लर्कों के वेतन आदि के सम्बन्ध में कठिनाइयां पहले और दूसरे वेतन आयोग के समक्ष नहीं रखी गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या तीसरे वेतन आयोग के समक्ष अपनी बात कहने का उक्त कर्मचारियों को अवसर दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं। गाड़ी क्लर्कों की वेतन, ड्यूटी की किस्म और पदोन्नति सरणि आदि से संबंधित मांगों को पहले और दूसरे वेतन आयोगों के सामने रखा गया था।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) सामान्यतः कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को अपने मामले वेतन आयोग के सामने रखने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा।

(घ) आयोग गठित हो जाने के बाद इससे सम्बन्धित प्रक्रिया का व्यौरा निर्धारित करना आयोग का काम होगा।

मुजफ्फरपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में तीसरी श्रेणी के टिकटों की बिक्री

6883. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुजफ्फरपुर जंकशन पर तीसरी श्रेणी के टिकटों की बिक्री के लिये केवल दो ही टिकट-घर हैं जिसके कारण यात्रियों को टिकट लेने में बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और कभी-कभी तो गाड़ी पकड़ने के लिये वे टिकट खरीदे बिना ही खिड़की छोड़कर चले जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि समस्तीपुर, सोनपुर, नरकटियागंज, लखनऊ, कानपुर और दरभंगा को जाने वाली गाड़ियां मुजफ्फरपुर से गुजरती हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये केवल तीसरी श्रेणी के टिकटों की बिक्री के लिये ही कम से कम चार टिकट घरों की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में निकट भविष्य में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) जी नहीं। मुजफ्फरपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे की तीन टिकट खिड़कियां हैं—दो तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय में और एक स्टेशन की दूसरी ओर,

जहां पैदल ऊपरी पुल उतरता है। ये टिकट खिड़कियां चौबीसों घंटे खुली रहती हैं। इसके अलावा, तीसरे दर्जे के टिकटों की बिक्री के लिए एक टिकट खिड़की, मोतीहारी की ओर के यात्रियों को टिकट देने के लिए 13.00 बजे से 15.00 बजे तक रोज खोली जाती है। मेलों आदि के अवसर पर यह टिकट खिड़की चौबीसों घंटे खुली रहती है। मुजफ्फरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को टिकट देने की वर्तमान व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी जाती है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के औद्योगिक एककों को बी० पी० चादरों का कोटा

6884. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वाहक नाली बनाने वाली किन्हीं छोटे पैमाने के औद्योगिक एककों को 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में बी० पी० चादरों के लिये परमिट दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन एककों के क्या नाम हैं और वे कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन एककों को 1965 से नियमित रूप से आधारभूत माल नहीं दिया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि उद्योग समूह की स्थापना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता

6885. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि उद्योग समूह तथा उसके एकक स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उस राज्य को कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

टिकट कलेक्टरों और यात्रा टिकट निरीक्षकों (मध्य रेलवे) की पदोन्नति के अवसर

6886. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारियों को स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर उनका सामान्य कार्य देने के बजाय, टिकट कलेक्टरों और यात्रा टिकट निरीक्षकों का कार्य दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस व्यवस्था से टिकट कलेक्टरों और यात्रा टिकट निरीक्षकों की पदोन्नति के अवसरों पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) से (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य रेलवे में टिकट कलेक्टरों और टिकट निरीक्षकों के लिये क्वार्टर

6887. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में इस समय कुल कितने

टिकट कलेक्टर और टिकट निरीक्षक काम कर रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने रेलवे क्वार्टरों में रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों ने क्वार्टरों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं ;

(ग) उपरोक्त श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये कितने प्रतिशत क्वार्टर आरक्षित हैं ;

(घ) क्या आरक्षित क्वार्टर केवल संबंधित कर्मचारियों को ही आवंटित किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भुसावल डिवीजन (मध्य रेलवे) पर रेलवे अस्पतालों में रक्त, पेशाब और टट्टी के परीक्षण के लिये प्रयोगशालाएं

6888. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में भुसावल डिवीजन के उन रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर रेल कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) उन अस्पतालों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें रक्त, पेशाब और टट्टी का परीक्षण करने के लिए प्रयोगशालाएं हैं;

(ग) उपरोक्त परीक्षण करने के लिये इन अस्पतालों में से प्रत्येक में कितने-कितने प्रयोगशाला सहायक काम करते हैं ; और

(घ) उन अस्पतालां में ऐसी सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है जहां पर इन सुविधाओं का होना अत्यावश्यक है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) मध्य रेलवे के भुसावल मण्डल में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर अस्पतालों/स्वास्थ्य यूनिटों के रूप में रेलवे की चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं:—

अस्पताल : भुसावल – मण्डलीय अस्पताल
इगतपुरी—उप-मण्डलीय अस्पताल,

स्वास्थ्य यूनिट : भुसावल रेलवे स्टेशन, क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल—भुसावल, खण्डवा, हरदा, इटारसी, मुर्तिजापुर, बडनेरा, वाशिम, अकोला, शेगांव, मनमाड, नंदगांव, पचोरा, पुणतांबा, और अहमदनगर ।

अन्य स्टेशनों पर रहने वाले कर्मचारी और उनके परिवार के सदस्य लाइन-डाक्टरों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं । जो कर्मचारी लाइन-डाक्टरों के क्षेत्राधिकार में नहीं आते वे सिविल/सरकारी अथवा लोक हितैषी संस्थाओं की चिकित्सा सुविधाओं से लाभ उठा सकते हैं और बाद में किये गये खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति की मांग कर सकते हैं ।

(ख) भुसावल के मण्डलीय अस्पताल और इगतपुरी के उप-मण्डलीय अस्पताल दोनों में प्रयोगशाला की अपेक्षित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है ।

(ग) रक्त, मूत्र और मल के परीक्षण सहित सभी तरह के अपेक्षित परीक्षणों के लिए भुसावल अस्पताल में 4 प्रयोगशाला सहायक और इगतपुरी अस्पताल में 1 प्रयोगशाला सहायक है ।

(घ) मध्य रेलवे में भुसावल मण्डल के दोनों अस्पतालों में अपेक्षित सुविधाओं की पहले ही व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है ।

पूर्व रेलवे में कुछ पदों के प्रतिशत में विषमता

6889. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व रेलवे में तार क्लर्क, ट्रेन क्लर्क और वाणिज्यिक क्लर्क वर्गीकृत पदों के कितने प्रतिशत हैं तथा इन पदों की तुलना में टिकट कलेक्टरों और संगचल टिकट निरीक्षकों के पद कितने प्रतिशत हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त दोनों पदों के प्रतिशतता में बड़ी विषमता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

· (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस विषमता को दूर करने का है ; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतता दी गई है **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए** संख्या LT–3255/70**]**

(ख) से (घ). चूंकि इनमें से प्रत्येक कोटि की ड्यूटी और उत्तरदायित्व, वेतन ढांचा और पदोन्नति सरणि अलग-अलग हैं इसलिये इन सभी कोटियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए विभिन्न ग्रेडों में पदों का समान प्रतिशतता के आधार पर वितरण सम्भव नहीं है ।

उत्तर रेलवे में कुछ पदों के प्रतिशत में विषमता

6890. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में तार क्लर्क, ट्रेन क्लर्क और वाणिज्यिक क्लर्क वर्गीकृत पदों के कितने प्रतिशत हैं तथा इन पदों की तुलना में टिकट कलेक्टरों और संगचल टिकट निरीक्षकों के पद कितने प्रतिशत हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त दोनों पदों के प्रतिशतता में बड़ी विषमता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस विषमता को दूर करने का है ; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतता दी गई है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए** संख्या LT–3256/70]

(ख) से (घ). चूंकि इनमें से प्रत्येक कोटि की ड्यूटी और उत्तरदायित्व, वेतन ढांचा और पदोन्नति सरणि अलग-अलग हैं इसलिये इन सभी कोटियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये विभिन्न ग्रेडों में पदों का समान प्रतिशतता के आधार पर वितरण सम्भव नहीं है ।

Revision of beats of Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors

6891. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHKI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact tbat beats of the Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors have been reduced on the Indian Railways ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the workload on works side has also increased considerably;

(c) if so, whether the question of reducing beats of the Works Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors is also under consideration ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Certain guidelines have been given to the zonal railways regarding beats of Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors and these are being progressively implemented.

(b) There has been some increase in the workload on the works side.

(c) Various measures (including adjustment of beats) for rationalising the workload on Inspectors of Works and Assistant Inspectors of Works are under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

Manhandling of Assistant Permanent Way Inspector (Yard), Ghaziabad (Northern Railway)

6892. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Permanent Way Inspector (Yard) Ghaziabad, Northern Railway was recently manhandled by a Keyman and some union workers;

(b) if so, the action taken by the authorities in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that manhandling [of Engineering Inspectors by labourers is increasing day by day; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No. A keyman was manhandled by Assistant Permanent Way Inspector.

(b) A case which was registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police, Ghaziabad is at present sub judice.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्कल एक्सप्रेस नई दिल्ली से कटक जाने वाले और वापस नई दिल्ली आने वाले यात्रियों से शयन यान शायिका शुल्क

6893. **श्री यशपाल सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्कल एक्सप्रेस से नई दिल्ली से कटक जाने वाले और कटक से नई दिल्ली आने वाले यात्रियों को तीन रात्रि का शयन-यान शायिका शुल्क देना पड़ता है क्योंकि उक्त रेल गाड़ी नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर रात्रि को 9.30 बजे आती है और उक्त रेलगाड़ी की नई दिल्ली से चलने का समय 5.30 बजे प्रातः है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस शुल्क में छूट देने का है ताकि गरीब लोगों को राहत मिल सके ; और

(ग) क्या किसी अन्य रेलगाड़ी के सम्बन्ध में भी इस प्रकार शुल्क लिया जाता है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 77 डाउन पुरी—नई दिल्ली उत्कल एक्सप्रेस से कटक से नई दिल्ली तक यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को तीन रात का शयन-यान अधिप्रभार देना पड़ता है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Production of Wire Rods in Bhilai Steel Plant

6894. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of wire rods which are the raw materials for the manufacture of high tensile wire by the Bhilai Steel Plant has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have requested that the Bhilai Steel Plant may be asked to produce these rods for their Veeranam water scheme; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is learnt from the Management of Bhilai Steel Plant that the Veeranam Project sent a tender enquiry to them for supply of 5 mm and 7 mm pre-stressed concrete quality wire rods. As they are not rolling 5 mm and 7 mm wire rods and further as their production programme does not provide for production of this quality of wire rods, they expressed their inability to supply the material.

Issue of Licences for Bus-Body Building Units at Madras and Nagercoil

6895. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu were asked to apply for the issue of licences to their existing Bus-Body Building Units at Madras and Nagercoil;

(b) whether Government have received the application from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the same;

(c) whether the licences have been granted; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in giving the licences to the Bus-Body Building Units which are already in existence?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) When in November, 1968, applications were received from the Director, Tamil Nadu Transport Department, Madras for the grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of Bus-Bodies for their Nagercoil and the Chrompet workshops, there was a ban on the licensing of new units in this industry. Accordingly, they were informed on the 17th April, 1969 that there was, *prima facie*, no case for the grant of the licences and that therefore, their applications were proposed to be rejected. A representation against the proposed rejection was made by the Tamil Nadu Transport Department on the 26th April, 1969. In the meantime, the question of exempting the State Road Transport Undertakings who were engaged in the manufacture of Bus-Bodies for their own use from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 had been under examination and ultimately in October, 1969 it was decided to remove all automobile ancillary industries including Bus-Body Building industry from the list of 'banned' items. Subsequently, in February, 1970, Government decided to exempt all industrial undertakings which have or propose to have fixed assets in land, buildings, plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 1 crore from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, subject to certain conditions. In the light of these developments, the applications submitted by the Tamil Nadu Transport Department have been examined further. As the value of fixed assets of the Nagercoil workshop would be only Rs. 15.54 lakhs even after expansion and they do not need any foreign exchange for the import of capital goods or components/raw materials, the Tamil Nadu Transport Department have been informed that an industrial licence is not required to be obtained for the manufacture of Bus-Bodies at this workshop. As regards the Chrompet workshop, they have been asked to indicate the value of the fixed assets of this unit, namely, the investment in land, Buildings, and machinery, to examine whether or not this unit would need an industrial licence under the latest policy.

Representation from All India Manufacturers' Orgnisation re. shortage of Essential Raw Materials

6896. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to State:

(a) whether the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation has represented to Government about the acute shortage of essential raw materials like scrap steel, smeltings of light and heavy steels, pig iron, ferro-silicon, non-ferrous metals etc.;

(b) whether the said Organisation has requested that only the surplus should be allowed to be exported after meeting the need of the indigenous industries; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government there to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is the general policy of the Government to permit export of iron and steels ferro-alloys, ferro-scraps and non-ferrous metals only after meeting the domestic demand as far as possible.

Revalidation of Licence for Manufacture of Stainless Steel Sheets in Tamil Nadu

6897. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had written to his Ministry for the revalidation of an industrial licence already granted for the manufacture of Stainless Steel Sheets in Tamil Nadu and had also written to the Prime Minister for setting up various Industrial units in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether it is a fact that all these proposals which were 'under sympathetic examination' of his Ministry during February and part of March 1970, were suddenly shelved for future consideration; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The individual cases in respect of the various projects mentioned by the Chief Minister are in different stages of examination by the respective Ministries concerned. It is not correct to say that the proposals were shelved.

(c) Does not arise.

Permanent Staff for Election Commission

6898. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to have some permanent independant staff for the Election Commission and whether such a demand has been made by the Election Commission;

(b) whether their will be enough work for all the year round for such staff; and

(c) if so, the nature of the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) to (c). The Chief Election Commissioner has submitted proposals for the creation of an independent Election Department to be set up under the Election Commission of India. The Commission is of the opinion that creation of such a Department is essential for the effective performance and supervision of the work relating to elections at various stages, namely, the preparation and revision of electoral rolls, the selection of polling stations, the conduct of poll, the counting of votes etc. However, the proposals are very far reaching in character and the Government will require time to examine the proposals thoroughly and to consult persons, concerned, including the State Governments before taking a final decision in the matter having regard to all the implications.

Demand of Portable Typewriters

6899. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the production and annual average requirements of portable typewriters in the country ;

(b) whether any applications for the grant of licences to manufacture portable typewriters with standard-sized key-board for English and Hindi, are under Government's consideration ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of applicant companies and capacity sought to be licensed by each and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The production of portable typewriters in the large scale sector for the last three years is given below :—

Year	Production in nos.
1967	2026
1968	3358
1969	3013

The demand of typewriters by 1973-74 has been estimated as one lakh numbers including 15000 portable typewriters.

(b) and (c). The details of applications for licences for the manufacture of portable typewriters which are still under the consideration of the Government are furnished below :—

S. No.	*Name of the applicant*	*Proposed annual capacity*
1.	Shri S. Seshadri, New Delhi.	5000 nos. on double shift.
2.	M/s. Remington Rand of India Ltd., Calcutta.	15000 nos. on double shift.
3.	Shri Mohan M. Shah, Bombay.	12000 nos. on single shift.

Besides the above, there is a unit in the small scale sector i. e. M/s. Quality Office Appliances Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi manufacturing portable typewriters. They have submitted a proposal for concluding a package deal with West German firm for import of components and manufacture of about 5000 portable typewriters for export, which is under the consideration of the Government.

Development of Cottage Industries in Kerala

6900. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the development of cottage industries in Kerala during 1970-71 has been submitted by the Kerala Government ;

(b) if so, the details and financial layout thereof ; and

(c) the nature of Central assistance sought for that scheme and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of Enquiry on Suburban Train Accident near Parel, Bombay (Central Railway)

6902. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received the report of the enquiry on the Suburban train accident on the 21st March, 1970 near Parel in Central Bombay ;

(b) whether he has received the report from un-official sources also ; and

(c) if so, what were the causes of the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (c). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay, who held his statutory inquiry into this accident, has submitted his preliminary report. According to his provisional finding the gate shutter at the entrance to Parel Workshops which was not secured in its open position got entangled with a shunting load and was forced off its hinges through the gap in the compound wall resulting in its fouling the actual moving dimensions of the 12 feet wide stock on the Up main line. The A-10 Up suburban was the first train to be grazed by the projecting angle iron which flexed and aggravated the infringement at 4'-7" above rail level resulting in casualties of the nature of minor and grievous injuries to passengers in the A-10 Up and to passengers in the T-22 Up suburban train that followed.

(b) No.

Derailment of Goods Train at Dankaur Station on Ghaziabad-Khurja Section (Northern Railway)

6903. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI ATAM DAS:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train jumped off the rails at Dankaur Station on the Ghaziabad—Khurja Section of the Northern Railway at 4.30 P.M. on the 24th March, 1970;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by the Railways ; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted and, if so, the findings of the enquiry committee?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 49,904/.

(c) Yes. The report of the inquiry committee is awaited.

Implementation of National Building Code Prepared by I.S.I. by all Construction Agencies

6904. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments and public sector undertakings for vigorous implementation of the "National Building Code of India, 1970" prepared by I. S. I. for all construction agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of economy expected to be achieved by implementing this code in construction work?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir. The National Building Code has been prepared by the Indian Standards Institution in consultation with Central and State Government departments, public undertakings, housing boards, Municipal Corporations etc. all over the country, and the Institution feels that the Code would be automatically adopted by all concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total outlay on building construction during the Fourth Plan period is estimated to be in the region of Rs. 6000 crores. Although an exact estimate of the likely economy which

would result by the adoption of the Code is not possible at this stage, according to I. S. I. it is expected that this would be at least 10 per cent if all its provisions are observed.

Non-Payment of Wages to Employees working under Inspector of Works (Water and Drainage)

6905. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 250 employees working under the Inspector of Works (Water and Drainage) of BL (Western Railway) during the years 1952 to 1954 were denied their wages of Rs. 23,529/- and the payments have not so far been arranged;

(b) whether any supplementary bills were prepared for the said amount; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-payment of the dues to those employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Interference by R. P. F. Personnel in the Activities of Madhya Railway Karamchari Sangh at Jabalpur

6906. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the decision arrived at between the representatives of the Madhya Railway Karamchari Sangh at Jabalpur and the Divisional Superintendent to hold a meeting on the 27th September, 1969 after office hours, a large number of Railway Protection Force personnel harassed the workers of the Union and arrested the General Secretary of the Union;

(b) whether the action of posting of Railway Protection Force personnel and thereafter their interference in the peaceful activities of the Union was undesirable; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the interference and the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). No. The facts are that the Divisional Superintendent, Central Railway, Jabalpur refused permission to the representatives of the Madhya Railway Sangh to hold a meeting on 27.9.1969 in the premises of the Divisional Superintendent's office, the Sangh being an unrecognised Union. Despite refusal, Shri Deodharji, General Secretary of the Sangh was proclaiming that a meeting would be held at about 17.00 hours. Railway Protection Force men were deployed as usual to guard the Divisional Superintendent's office, wireless equipment etc. The General Secretary of the Sangh was also called to the Railway Protection Force post for enquiries. He was neither arrested nor harassed.

Misinterpretation of Orders Re. Couriers by South Central Railway

6907. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board issued orders in November, 1966 for down grading the additional posts of Couriers created in July, 1964 and on certain Zonal Railways, these orders have correctly been implemented except on the South Central Railway who are interpreting the instructions incorrectly where by downgrading all the posts of Couriers, even those created in 1956;

(b) if so, whether the wrong interpretation of the Board's orders of November, 1966 is affecting a large number of employees and a lot of frustration is prevailing on this account;

(c) whether Government would intervene in the matter and take remedial measures; and

(d) if so, the details of those measures an, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). In November, 1966 the Railway Board issued orders asking the Central, Southern and Western Railways to create posts of Return Couriers in Authorised scale of 105-3-135 or lower scales by downgrading the existing posts which are in higher scales of pay. Information regarding implementation of these orders on the South Central Railway is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Bifurcation of Clerical Cadres in Stores Department (Central Railway)

6908. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of representations have been received by Government regarding bifurcation of the Clerical Cadre in the Stores Department of the Central Railway into ministerial and non-ministerial one; and

(b) if so, the details of the representations made and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b). The bifurcation of the cadre of clerical staff working in Stores Departments on the Central Railway into ministerial and non-ministerial categories was completed in 1958 to bring it in line with the arrangements existing on other Railways. Thereafter several representations were received from the concerned staff against distribution of posts in various grades, fixation of pay etc. The question of bifurcating the clerical staff in the Stores Departments on all Indian Railways was examined by the Railway Board with a view to laying down uniform method of recruitment and channel of promotion of the staff. As a result, orders were issued in September, 1969 that initial recruitment of clerical staff will be made on the ministerial side only and after one year of promotion to grade Rs. 130-300 (AS), they will be required to exercise a final option to non-ministerial or ministerial side for the purpose of further promotion. The implementation of the revised procedure is under consideration of the Railway Administration.

बिजली और डीजल से चलने वाले पम्पिंग सेटों का मानकीकरण

6909. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण किये जा रहे हैं बिजली से चलने वाले पांच अश्व शक्ति वाले और डीजल पम्पिंग सेटों के पुर्जों का मानकीकरण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इन पुर्जों का मानकीकरण कब किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) भारतीय मानक संस्था ने पम्पों, साफ, शीतल तथा ताजे पानी के लिये आई० एस० 1520—1960 हारिजंटल सेन्ट्रीफ्यूगल पम्प के लिये निम्नलिखित मानक प्रकाशित किये हैं ;

आई० एस० 1710-1960	साफ, शीतल तथा ताजे पानी के लिये ऊर्ध्वाकार टर्बाइन पम्प ।
आई० एस० 325--1961 (द्वितीय संशोधन)	तीन फेजों वाली इण्डक्शन मोटरें
आई० एस० 996-1964	एक फेज की छोटी ए० सी० तथा यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटरें (संशोधित) ।
आई० एस० 1231-1967	डाईमेंसन फार थ्री फेज फूट मांउटेड, इंडक्शन मोटर्स

आई० एस० 2223-1962	डाइमेंसन आफ फ्लेन्ज मांउटेड ए० ए० सी० इंडक्शन मोटर्स
आई० एस० 2254-1965	डाईमेंसन आफ वर्टिकल साफ्ट मोटर्स फार पम्प (संशोधित)

इंटरनेल कम्बश्चन इंजन तथा बिजली की मोटरों के कार्य करने पर पुर्जों के बारे में अलग-अलग मानक प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं।

भारतीय मानक सामान्य रूप से कार्य-कुशलता की आवश्यकता पर पूर्ण रूप से बल देता है तथा नमूनों के विस्तृत ब्योरे का उल्लेख नहीं करता है। सामान्यतः नमूने में सुधार करने की अनुमति देने के मामले को निर्माताओं के स्वविवेक पर ही छोड़ दिया जाता है। बहुत से मामलों में जहां उच्च स्तर का अन्तर परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक होता है तो वहां आयाम मानक लागू किये जाते हैं। यह माप दण्ड उपरिलिखित पम्पों के पुर्जों के लिये भी लागू होता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हलों और ट्रैक्टरों के लिये डिस्को का निर्माण

6910. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश बैलों से चलाये जाने वाले टिलरों, शक्ति चालित टिलरों तथा ट्रैक्टरों में उपयोग में आने वाली डिस्कों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं है तथा इस समय जिन डिस्कों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, वे घटिया स्तर की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र में डिस्कों का निर्माण करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). यद्यपि प्रतिवर्ष 11,00,000 से अधिक डिस्कों (चकतियों) की कुल क्षमता वाली कई योजनाओं का अनुमोदन किया जा चुका है, परन्तु अभी भी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये वास्तविक उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं है। देश में निर्मित डिस्कों की किस्म के बारे में प्रारम्भ में कुछ शिकायतें आई थीं, परन्तु अब ये स्वीकार्य किस्म की मान ली गई हैं तथा भारतीय मानक संस्थान द्वारा निर्धारित स्तर के अनुरूप हैं। मांग तथा देश में हुए उत्पादन के मध्य बने व्यवधान को पूरा करने के लिये डिस्कों के आयात की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Introduction of Family and Child Welfare Schemes

6911. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Family and Child Welfare Scheme was to be introduced through the agency of Panchayati Raj in those States where the institution of Panchayati Raj was in vogue and through the Block Development Committees or other Committees in those States in which Panchayati Raj was not prevalent ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States ;

(c) the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajas-

than and Tamil Nadu, Special Functional Committees headed by the Presidents of Panchayat Samities are incharge of the day to day management of the programme. In the States of Bihar, Haryana, J & K, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the Management is vested in *Ad hoc* Committees, or Functional Committees.

(c) The programme is directed towards the welfare of women and children, specially in the rural areas. It aims at provision of integrated social services to pre-school children, basic training to women and young girls in home-craft, health education, nutrition and child care, essential health and maternity services for women, and promoting economic, educationals, cultural and recreational activities for women and children. Each Project is provided with one main centre, having Griha Kalyan Kendra and Bal Vikas Kendra, five sub-centres and two aided centres. The programme is implemented through the joint Co-operation of the Central Social Welfare Board, the Panchayats and Panchayat Samities, the Community Development Administration and the Local Voluntary Organisations.

Absorption of Commission Agents of Railway Catering Service in Catering Department

6912. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission Agents attached to Railway Catering Service are being absorbed in the Catering Department;

(b) whether any principle has been adopted to include them in the regular cadre ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

साहू जैन लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत कम्पनियों में भारत निधि लिमिटेड द्वारा निवेश

6913. **श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में 5, पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट स्थित भारत निधि लिमिटेड, के 1968 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में पृष्ठ 15 पर दिखाये गये 18,685,018 रुपये के निवेश में से 90 प्रतिशत रुपया ऐसे व्यापारों तथा कम्पनियों में लगाया गया है जिनका प्रबन्ध अथवा नियंत्रण साहू जैन लिमिटेड के पास है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से अधिकतर कम्पनियां घाटे में चल रही हैं और लाभांश नहीं दे रही हैं, तथा उनका बाजार मूल्य उनके वास्तविक मूल्य से कम है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त 90 प्रतिशत में से भी 60 प्रतिशत निवेश साहू जैन की केवल दो कम्पनियों में अर्थात् न्यू सेंट्रल जूट मिल्ज कं० लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता और रोहतास इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, डालमिया नगर में किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच करने और साहू-जैन लिमिटेड द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों को कितनी-कितनी राशि दान में दी गई है, इसका पता लगाने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) भारत निधि लिमिटेड के 31-12-1968 तक के तुलन-पत्र से प्रगट होता है कि 1,86,85,018 रु० के राशि के नियोजन में से लगभग 90 प्रतिशत साहू जैन समूह द्वारा नियंत्रित कम्पनियों में नियोजित किया गया है ।

(ख) सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है और यह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

(ग) भारत निधि लिमिटेड के उसी तुलन-पत्र से यह भी ज्ञात होता है कि 87,68,667 रु० का कुल धन, न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड तथा रोहतास इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० में नियोजित किया गया था, जो कि कथित 90 प्रतिशत नियोजन का लगभग 52 प्रतिशत बैठता है ।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । मै० साहू-जैन लिमिटेड ने, 1966-67 के वर्ष में, एक राजनैतिक दल को 25,000 रु० का चन्दा दिया, परन्तु 1965-66 तथा 1967-68 के वर्षों में कोई ऐसा चन्दा नहीं दिया गया ।

वैगनों की कमी के कारण कोयले के भण्डारों का जमा होना

6914. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि धनबाद, झरिया आदि स्टेशनों पर वैगनों की कमी के कारण कभी-कभी कोयले के भण्डार दो-दो महीने तक जमा हो जाते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध करेगी कि वैगनों की कमी के कारण कोयले के भण्डार रेलवे स्टेशनों पर एक सप्ताह से अधिक समय तक जमा न रहें ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं। झरिया कोयला क्षेत्रों में स्थित विभिन्न कोयला साइडिंगों से कोयला लादा जाता है जो धनबाद रेलवे मण्डल के अन्तर्गत है। बंगाल-बिहार कोयला क्षेत्रों से कोयले का लदान उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ रहा है और 1969-70 में लदान का संतोषजनक स्तर बना रहा। व 1968-69 की तुलना में रेलों ने 1969-70 में बंगाल-बिहार कोयला क्षेत्रों से प्रतिदिन औसतन लगभग 242 मालडिब्बे अधिक लादे । उद्योगों की सभी प्रायोजित मांगें भी प्रायः पूरी की गयी हैं । इस्पात कारखानों से कम मांग के कारण इस्पात कारखानों और धुलाई कारखानों के लिए लदान आशा से अनुरूप नहीं रहा । ईंटें पकाने वाले कोयले के लिये बहुत से प्रायोजित रेक भी कोयला खानों या उनके एजेंटों ने रद्द कर दिये थे । इसलिए यदि कोयला खानों की साइडिंगों पर कोयले का कोई स्टाक इकट्ठा हो गया हो तो यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ऐसा माल डिब्बों की कमी के कारण हुआ ।

(ख) रेलें कोयला खानों को कोयले की निकासी के लिए, जहां तक सम्भव होगा, परिवहन की क्षमता उपलब्ध कराती रहेंगी, लेकिन कोयला खानों से स्टाक की निकासी न केवल डिब्बों की मांग उपलब्धता पर बल्कि विभिन्न टर्मिनल स्टेशनों पर उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा माल उतारने की क्षमता पर भी निर्भर करती है । यदि माल धीरे-धीरे उतारा या धीरे-धीरे हटाया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से गंतव्य स्टेशनों पर बड़ी संख्या में डिब्बे रुक जाते हैं, तो माल डिब्बों के रुके रहने की गम्भीर स्थिति से बचने के लिये रेल प्रशासन को मजबूर होकर लदान को विनियमित करना पड़ता है ।

रेलवे वैगनों द्वारा कोयले का कोयला खानों से निकटवर्ती स्थानों पर ले आया जाना

6915. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला खानों से 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक कोयले की ढुलाई रेल वैगनों द्वारा की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे रेलवे का समय अनावश्यक रूप से बर्बाद होता है, आय में हानि होती है, और दूर दूर के स्थानों पर कोयला ले जाने के लिए वैगनों की कमी हो जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस अलाभप्रद प्रणाली को समाप्त करने तथा कोयला खानों से 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक ही कोयले की ढुलाई ट्रकों द्वारा करने की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां। कोयला खानों से 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक कुछ कोयले की ढुलाई रेल से की जाती है।

(ख) इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि थोड़ी दूरी तक कोयले की ढुलाई को टर्मिनल पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय तक रुकना पड़ता है लेकिन इस तरह के यातायात के कारण रेलों को कोई हानि नहीं होती। रेलों ने पहले से कोयले की ढुलाई के भाड़े के लिए निम्नतम दूरी 40 किलोमीटर निश्चित कर रखी है। थोड़ी दूरी के लिए कोयले की वर्तमान ढुलाई के कारण लम्बी दूरी तक कोयले की ढुलाई की मांग पूरी करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई है।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता क्योंकि 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक भी कोयले की ढुलाई अलाभप्रद नहीं है।

उत्तर रेलवे में विभिन्न बैठकों की कार्य-सूचियों तथा कार्यवाही-सारांशों को दो भाषाओं (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी) में तैयार करना

6916. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा आदेश जारी किये जाने के भी बावजूद क्षेत्रीय रेल उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समिति के सिवाय सभी समितियों, उप-समितियों, कर्मचारी संघों, स्थायी बात-चीत व्यवस्था की प्रशासन के साथ होने वाली बैठकों की कार्य सूचियों तथा कार्यवाही-सारांश हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में तैयार नहीं किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त बैठकों की कार्य-वाही सारांश हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में तैयार करने के आदेश जारी करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों की क्षेत्रीय और मण्डलीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों की बैठकों की कार्यसूची और उनका कार्यवृत्त अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी में भी तैयार किया जाना अपेक्षित है। उत्तर रेलवे में क्षेत्रीय मण्डलीय रेल उपयोग-कर्ता परामर्श समितियों की बैठकों की कार्य-सूची और कार्यवृत्त दोनों भाषाओं में तैयार किये जाते हैं। उस रेलवे में अन्य परामर्श समितियों के सम्बन्ध में कार्यसूची और कार्य-वृत्त का हिन्दी अनुवाद उन सदस्यों को दिया जाता है जो हिन्दी अनुवाद मांगते हैं।

मान्यता प्राप्त ट्रेड यूनियनों के साथ आयोजित बैठकों और स्थायी वार्ता तंत्र की बैठकों की कार्यसूची और कार्यवृत्त इस समय केवल अंग्रेजी में तैयार किये जाते हैं। मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियनों ने अपनी बैठकों की कार्यसूची और कार्यवृत्त हिन्दी में किये जाने की मांग नहीं की है।

(ख) से (घ). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Mineral-based and Agro-based Industries in Orissa

6917. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals recieved during 1967, 1968 and 1969 for setting up mineral-based, agro-based and other industries in Orissa;

(b) the details of industrial licences granted and the progress so far made in their establishment; and

(c) the details of the proposals still pending Government's decision, for how long and the stage at which each one is pending?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). During the years 1967 to 1969, 32 applications were received for setting up mineral-based, agro-based and other industries in Orissa. 16 of these applications were rejected on the ground that there was no scope for licensing of further capacity or for other reasons in two cases no licence was required and one application was superseded by a revised application from the applicant party. In respect of the remaining 13 cases, "letter of intent" have been issued in 4 cases and a permission letter has been issued in one case. Decisions have been taken on two more applications—to grant a letter of intent in one case and a licence in the second case. These decisions are expected to be communicated to the parties shortly. The other 6 applications are under different stages of examination. Of these, one was received in 1967, 3 in 1968 and 2 in 1969.

Improvement in productivity of labour in Durgapur Steel Plant

6918. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the productivity of labour in the Durgapur Steel Plant has not shown any visible signs of improvement during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the causes of the same ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) It is a fact that the productivity of labour in the Durgapur Steel Plant has not shown any significant improvement during the last three years.

(b) Continued labour indiscipline as well as certain other reasons of a technical nature have affected productivity of labour.

(c) On the industrial relations side, the following may be mentioned :—

The Hindustan Steel Limited Employees Union has been recognised with effect from August 5, 1969. More than 20 memoranda of settlement on industrial disputes have been signed between the management and the recognised union during the last 9 months. The revised incentive bonus scheme is expected to be implemented shortly. Every effort is being made to ensure smooth working of the plant by holding constant dialogues and discussions with the representatives of the workers, and the cooperation of the State Government is sought as and when necessary.

Among the steps taken to improve production in the Plant, the following may be mentioned:—

Substantial quantities of spares have been ordered in India and abroad and these have started flowing in. An extensive management development programme has been initiated. The programme for undertaking and completing capital repairs to major equipment within a period of three years has been prepared.

Notice for closure of Steel Companies in West Bengal and its effect on crash Export Plan

6919. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's crash export plan is not likely to be fulfilled

because some of the major Steel Companies in West Bengal have given notice for closure because of labour trouble ;

(b) if so, the number of such companies which are likely to go for closure ; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A Crash Export programme was launched by the Ministry of Foreign Trade for about three months ended on the 31st March, 1970. This programme has not been affected by any closure or notice of closure by any of the major Steel Companies in West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Issue of Industrial Licences to M/s. Lynx Machinery Ltd., Calcutta

6920. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licences issued to M/s. Lynx Machinery Ltd., Calcutta in the last three years ;

(b) whether any complaints of misappropriation of the licences have been received ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Collaboration entered into by M/s. Lynx Machinery Ltd., Calcutta

6921. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign firms with which M/s. Lynx Machinery Limited, Calcutta has entered into collaboration ;

(b) whether the firm has committed breach of undertaking given to Government for securing the licences ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Railway Bridge between Barari Ghat (Bhagalpur) and Mahadeo Ghat (Thana Bihpur) in Bihar

6922. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to construct a Railway bridge over the Ganges between Barari Ghat (Bhagalpur) and Mahadeo Ghat (Thana Bihpur, Bhagalpur) in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Stations between Katihar and Manihari Ghat in Bihar into Flag Stations

6923. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Railway stations between Katihar and Manihari Ghat in Bihar are being converted into Flag stations ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether Government's decision would not inconvenience a large number of passengers travelling from these stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Certain operational facilities which were in excess of requirement have been

with drawn from three crossing stations with a view to effecting economy in expenditure.

(c) No. The passengers travelling from these stations will not be inconvenienced in any way as the facilities and the train services available to them have not been affected any way by this change.

Utilization of Imported Steel Sheets by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrels Manufacturing Company and M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd.

6924. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 248 on the 24th February, 1970 regarding the utilization of imported steel sheets by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company and M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether the investigation which is being conducted by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof ; and

(c) if not, how much more time it would take and the reasons for the unusual delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The investigation in this case has to be conducted in consultation with various Government Departments and will, therefore, necessarily take some time. It is difficult to state just now how long it will take to complete the investigation. However, every effort is being made to expedite it.

आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों पर व्यय

6925. **श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रत्येक आदिम जाति विकास खण्ड पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में आदिम जातीय जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता को देखते हुए वहां पर इन खण्डों पर अपेक्षाकृत कम व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि रखी गई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है। प्राप्त होने पर इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

(घ) राज्य	(रुपये लाख की राशियों में)
आंध्र प्रदेश	138.00
असम	322.00
बिहार	406.00
गुजरात	325.00
हरियाणा	—
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	—
केरल	7.00
मध्य प्रदेश	786.00
महाराष्ट्र	248.00
मैसूर	20.00
उड़ीसा	472.00
पंजाब	—
राजस्थान	114.00
तमिलनाडु	12.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	20.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	50.00
नागालैंड	114.00
जोड़	3034.00

चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान में आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों की स्थापना

6926. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में आदिम जातीय जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता को देखते हुए वहां पर आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों की संख्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में किन-किन स्थानों पर आदिम जाति विकास खण्ड स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और प्रत्येक खण्ड के अन्तर्गत कितनी जन संख्या होगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) और (ख). तृतीय योजना में आदिम जातीय विकास खण्ड खोलने के लिए निम्नलिखित कसौटियां निश्चित की गई थीं :

(1) 1951 की जनगणना के अनुसार खण्ड की कुल जनसंख्या 25,000 होनी चाहिए ।

(2) खण्ड में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की आबादी 66⅔% होनी चाहिए ।

(3) खण्ड का क्षेत्रफल 150-200 वर्ग मील होना चाहिये ।

(4) सामान्य प्रशासनिक एकक के रूप में कार्य करने की व्यवहार्यता ।

तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना तथा वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान राजस्थान में उक्त कसौटियों पर आधारित 18 आदिम जातीय विकास खण्ड खोले गये थे ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने एक नया स्तर तीन शुरू करके वर्तमान आदिम जातीय विकास खण्डों की कुल अवधि को बढ़ाकर 15 वर्ष कर देने का एक नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय किया गया है । इसलिये उपलब्ध साधनों का उपयोग वर्तमान आदिम जातीय विकास खण्डों को नया जीवन देने के लिए किया जायगा ताकि अब तक जो कुछ प्राप्त हो चुका है, उसे बनाए रखा जाए और दृढ़ किया जाये । चतुर्थ योजना के प्रथम वर्ष (1969-70) में किसी भी राज्य में कोई नया आदिम जातीय विकास खण्ड नहीं खोला गया था ।

राजस्थान में आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों की स्थापना

6927. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अधिकांश आदिमजाति विकास खण्ड उदयपुर डिवीजन में ही स्थित हैं और सवाई माधोपुर तथा जयपुर जिलों में ऐसे खण्ड नहीं हैं हालांकि इन जिलों में बड़ी संख्या में आदिम-जातीय लोग रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सवाई माधोपुर और जयपुर जिलों में ऐसे खण्ड स्थापित न करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो कितने और ये कब तक स्थापित हो जायेंगे ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान

के विभिन्न जिलों में स्थित आदिमजातीय विकास खंडों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

जिला	आदिमजातीय विकास खंडों की संख्या
बांसवाड़ा	5
डूंगरपुर	8
उदयपुर	4
चित्तौड़ गढ़	1
जोड़	18

उन्हें आदिमजातीय विकास खण्डों को खोलने के लिये निश्चित की गई निम्नलिखित कसौटी के अनुसार स्थापित किया गया है :

(1) खण्ड की कुल आबादी 1951 की जनगणना के अनुसार 25,000 होनी चाहिए।

(2) खण्ड में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की आबादी 66⅔% होनी चाहिए।

(3) खण्ड का क्षेत्रफल 150-200 वर्ग-मील होना चाहिए।

(4) एक सामान्य प्रशासनिक एकक के रूप में काम करने की व्यवहार्यता। इसलिए किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने एक नया स्तर 3 शुरू करके वर्तमान आदिमजातीय विकास खण्डों के कुल काल को 15 साल तक बढ़ाने का नीति सम्बन्धी एक निर्णय किया है। वर्तमान आदिमजातीय विकास खण्डों को नया जीवन देने के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों का उपयोग किया जाएगा ताकि अब तक जो कुछ प्राप्त किया जा चुका है, उसे बनाए रखा जाए तथा दृढ़ किया जा सके। जिन क्षेत्रों में आदिम जातीय आबादी 66⅔% से कम है, उनमें कोई नए आदिम जातीय विकास खण्ड नहीं खोले जाएंगे।

उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ, बीकानेर डिवीजन द्वारा मरुस्थल भत्ते की मांग

6928. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ, बीकानेर डिवीजन ने विशेष मरुस्थल भत्ते की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों की उक्त विशेष भत्ता देने की शर्तों पर विचार कर रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनको उक्त भत्ता किस तारीख से दिया जायेगा और उसकी राशि कितनी होगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 'उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन' की ओर से मरुस्थल भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) से (ङ). यह मामला सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित है, इसलिए केवल रेल कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में एक पक्षीय निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सकता। अत: इस मामले पर वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये कुलियों का कोटा

6929. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित

जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये रेल में कुलियों के पद आरक्षित करने के लिये कोई अभ्यंश निर्धारित नहीं किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) दिल्ली जंकशन तथा नई दिल्ली स्टेशन के लिये गत वर्ष कुल कितने कुली रखे गये हैं ; और

(घ) उनमें कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर रेलवे के मुख्यालय के अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

6930. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे मुख्यालय के अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण अन्य जोन के रेलवे के अधिकारियों की तुलना में कम होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे अनेक अधिकारी हैं जो एक ही स्टेशन पर पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनको अन्य स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको स्थानान्तरित करने का है, और यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Selection of Officers of Class II Posts of Signal Department (North Eastern Railway)

6931. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern Railway authorities are going to select Officers of Class II post of the Signal Department by confining their choice to a certain number of employees while leaving out senior qualified Engineering Graduates ;

(b) whether this selection is being done in violation of the Railway Board order No. E (NG)61RC1/34 dated the 6th November, 1961 addressed to the General Managers ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stay the selection forthwith pending thorough examination of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. Permanency being a pre-requisite for Class II selections, temporary employees including those who are Engineering Graduates have been left out of consideration.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तथा क्षेत्रीय रेलवे में सलाहकार समितियां

6932. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तथा क्षेत्रीय रेलवे के अन्तर्गत कौन-

कौन सी औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समितियां काम कर रही हैं ;

(ख) उनका कार्यकाल निश्चित करने तथा उनके लिये चयन करने में कौन से सिद्धान्तों का अनुसरण किया जाता है ; और

(ग) इन समितियों के अध्यक्षों तथा सदस्यों के नाम, पदनाम तथा वर्तमान पते क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) भारतीय रेलों पर अनेक औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक परामर्श समितियां काम कर रही हैं। रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) के तत्वावधान में एक राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श परिषद् काम कर रही है। इसके अलावा, प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे के मुख्यालय में क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियां और मण्डलीय स्तरों पर मण्डलीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियां भी स्थापित की गयी हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलवे स्तरों पर और भी परामर्श समितियां काम कर रही हैं, जैसे समय-सारिणी समिति, खानपान पर्यवेक्षण समिति, बुकस्टाल सलाहकार समिति और रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुख-सुविधा समिति। स्टेशन स्तर पर भी जहां-कहीं आवश्यक है, स्टेशन परामर्श समितियां और स्थानीय खान-पान सलाहकार समितियां काम कर रही हैं।

इनके अलावा, संसद् सदस्यों की नौ अनौपचारिक परामर्श समितियां प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे के लिये एक-एक भी हैं जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर काम कर रही हैं।

(ख) रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों का गठन सामान्यतः इस सिद्धान्त के आधार पर किया जाता है कि उनमें रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के विभिन्न अभिज्ञेय और महत्वपूर्ण वर्गों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिल जाये। चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स, व्यापार संस्थाओं, कृषि संस्थाओं, यात्री संस्थाओं, संसद् सदस्यों, राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों, राज्य विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों को इन समितियों में विशिष्ट रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है। बुकस्टाल सलाहकार समितियों में अवकाश-प्राप्त शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों को और खानपान पर्यवेक्षण समितियों में (अधिकांशतः महिलाओं के) सुप्रसिद्ध सामाजिक संगठनों तथा यात्री संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों को नामित किया जाता है।

जहां तक अनौपचारिक परामर्श समितियों का सम्बन्ध है, इनका गठन संसदीय कार्य विभाग ने, नामन के लिये संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा बतायी गयी तरजीह के आधार पर किया है। इन समितियों का गठन चौथी लोक सभा की सम्पूर्ण अवधि अथवा समितियों का पुनर्गठन किये जाने तक किया गया है। जब कोई सदस्य संसद् सदस्य नहीं रहता तो इन समितियों में उसकी सदस्यता भी समाप्त हो जाती है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श परिषद् के सदस्यों के नाम और पते अखिल भारतीय रेलवे समय-सारणी में दिये गये हैं। पहली अप्रैल, 1970 से प्रारम्भ होने वाली दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिये क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों का गठन किया जा रहा है और इनके सदस्यों के नाम और पते सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय रेलवे की समय-सारणी में दिये जायेंगे। जैसाकि प्रश्न के उत्तर के भाग (क) में कहा जा चुका है, विभिन्न स्तरों पर अनेक परामर्श समितियां काम कर रही हैं। इन समितियों के सदस्यों के नाम और पतों से सम्बन्धित सूचना के संकलन में बहुत परिश्रम और समय लगेगा और उससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम उसके अनुरूप नहीं होंगे।

यदि माननीय सदस्य इस बात का संकेत दें कि उन्हें क्षेत्रीय/मण्डलीय अथवा स्टेशन स्तर

की किस विशेष सलाहकार समिति के सम्बन्ध में यह सूचना चाहिए, तो वह सूचना इकट्ठी करके उन्हें भेजी जा सकती है।

अनौपचारिक परामर्श समितियों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि इन समितियों की बैठकों की अध्यक्षता रेल मंत्री करते हैं। जहां तक सदस्यों का सम्बन्ध है, संसदीय कार्य विभाग द्वारा भेजी गयी सदस्यों के नामों की भी सूचियां सभा-पटल पर रख दी गयी हैं। [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये** संख्या LT-3257/70] सदस्यों के, जोकि सभी संसद् सदस्य हैं, पते लोक सभा सचिवालय और राज्य सभा सचिवालय द्वारा प्रकाशित पतों की सूचियों में दिए गए हैं।

रेलवे विभाग में नर्सों के लिए वेतन-मान तथा भत्ते

6933. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नर्सों को वही वेतन-मान देगी जो मैकेनिकल तथा इंजीनियरी विभागों के निरीक्षकों को दिये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नर्सों को दिये जा रहे सभी भत्ते (मंहगाई भत्ता छोड़कर) 20 वर्ष पहले निर्धारित किये गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार धुलाई भत्ता, मैंसिंग भत्ता, वर्दी भत्ता आदि के मामले में उनके मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि के अनुसार उन्हें पिछले बीस वर्षों के वेतन की बकाया राशि देने का है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पदोन्नति होने पर नर्सों को उच्चतर वेतन-मान देने में सरकार भेद-भाव पूर्ण नीति बरत रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो मैट्रन ट्रेड 3 को 325-425 रुपये का वेतन-मान न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ङ). किसी पद के वेतनमान निर्धारित करने के लिए जिन मुख्य बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है वे हैं ड्यूटी की किस्म, कार्यभार, काम के लिए अपेक्षित अर्हताएं और कार्य का महत्व। इन्हीं पहलुओं के आधार पर, दूसरे वेतन आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार, जिसमें रेलें भी शामिल हैं, की नर्सों के वेतन मान की सिफारिश की थी। रेलों में नर्सों का वर्तमान वेतन ढांचा दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है जिन्हें सरकार ने पूर्णतः स्वीकार कर लिया था। इसी प्रकार, यांत्रिक और इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के निरीक्षकों के वेतनमान भी वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित हैं। लेकिन, ये वेतनमान नर्सों के लिए नियत नहीं किये जा सकते, क्योंकि इन दोनों कोटियों के कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी और उत्तरदायित्व बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं और उनकी तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। मैट्रन ग्रेड-3 को वही वेतनमान (250-380 रुपये) दिया गया है जो सिविल विभागों के इसी प्रकार के कर्मचारियों को दिया गया है। वेतन आयोग द्वारा नर्सों के लिए वेतन के जिस पैटर्न की सिफारिश की गयी है उसमें 335-425 रुपये का वेतनमान निर्दिष्ट नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं। नर्सों के लिए स्वीकृत भोजन, धुलाई और वर्दी भत्ते की पर्याप्तता अथवा अपर्याप्तता की 1961 में समीक्षा की गयी थी और इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि रेलों में नर्सें पूरे मंहगाई भत्ते को पात्र हैं जबकि सिविल विभागों की नर्सों को मंहगाई भत्ते का केवल कुछ भाग दिया जाता है, जहां आवश्यक समझा गया उपर्युक्त भत्तों की दरों में वृद्धि कर दी गयी।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी नहीं।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, गोरखपुर के "अत्यावश्यक" कर्मचारियों की समस्याएं

6934. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, गोरखपुर के अत्यावश्यक कर्मचारियों की मुख्य समस्याओं तथा उनके हल के बारे में एक संसद सदस्य ने 30 जनवरी, 1970 को उन्हें एक पत्र लिखा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या लिखा था और इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में डिवीजनीकरण के कारण फालतू घोषित किये गये कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता किस प्रकार निर्धारित की जायेगी और क्या अन्य वर्गों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता पर उसका प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). श्री चन्द्रशेखर, संसद् सदस्य ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की कुछ शिकायतें भेजी थीं जो पदोन्नति, भर्ती, क्वार्टरों के आवंटन, वरिष्ठता निर्धारण आदि के सम्बन्ध में थीं। इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

भारतीय रेलवे में नियुक्त नर्सों की समस्यायें

6935. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् सदस्य (लोक-सभा) श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद ने नर्सों की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में तथा उनकी सेवा-शर्तों में सुधार करने के लिये 19 मार्च, 1969 को रेलवे बोर्ड के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री जी० डी० खांडेवाल को एक व्यक्तिगत पत्र लिखा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त पत्र में क्या लिखा था और इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उनके पत्र तथा उन्हें भेजे गये उत्तर (के अनुवाद) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती हैं। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—3258/70]

Proper utilisation by actual users of Defective Steel Sheets and Steel Cuttings sold by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

6936. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1250 on the 3rd March, 1970 regarding the supply of defective steel sheets and state :

(a) whether Government would advise the State Director of Industries to keep a strict checking on the parties in whose favour allotment of arisings of defective steel sheets and steel sheet cuttings are recommended by them to the Hindustan Steel Ltd. so as to ensure that the said materials are not sold by them in the market but are consumed by them in their factories; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co.

6937. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2241 on the 10th March, 1970 regarding M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co. and state :

(a) whether all the necessary information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, how much more time is likely to be taken to make the information available ; and

(d) the reasons for delay in compiling the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information which has been received is not complete. Full details which are being ascertained will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay

6938. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2242 on the 10th March, 1970 regarding M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay and State :

(a) whether Government would check up from their own records the information furnished by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company in respect of the detailed lists of machines and equipments shifted by them from Sewri to Trombay in 1969, additions made thereafter and also details about the plant and the machinery left by them at Sewri and lay the same on the Table of the House ;

(b) whether the machines which were retained by them at Sewri after the shifting of their oil barrel plant to Trombay for manufacturing Bitumen drums for M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Company were capable of manufacturing small drums ;

(c) whether they made additions in their plant and machinery at Sewri and Trombay on several occasions with prior permission of Government ; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government against them for illegal, unauthorised and substantial expansion of their capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED). (a) to (d). The matter is being examined and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

इस्पात के उत्पादों का निर्यात कोटा

6839. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस्पात के ढांचे, शलाकें, छड़ें और बिलेट का कोई कोटा निर्यात करने की मंजूरी न देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और भारत के निर्यात पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं। फिर भी अस्थाई रूप से यह निश्चय किया गया है कि 16 मार्च, 1970 के बाद संरचनात्मकों, छड़ों, दंडों और बिलेटों के निर्यात के नये करारों के लिए सरकार की, स्वीकृति के पश्चात् ही अनुमति दी जायेगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Enquiry against Birla Group of Companies

6940. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a special cell has

been formed in the Department of Company Affairs to deal with certain matters relating to the Birla Group of Companies ;

(b) if os, whether it is also a fact that they have inspected books, accounts and other papers relating to 26 Companies of the said Group ; and

(c) the details of the Companies which have so far been investigated ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Upto 16th April, 1970 the books of accounts of forty-four Companies have been inspected under Section 209 (4) of the Companies Act. The statutory registers of two Companies of this Group have also been inspected.

(c) The names of the Companies inspected is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—3259/70]

Views of President of Indian Merchants' Chamber on Industrial Licensing Policy

6941. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the Indian Merchant's Chamber stated recently in Bombay that the Industrial Licensing Policy of Government had failed to fully appreciate the force of the criticism against the various recommendations of the Dutt Committee ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The speech of Shri S. P. Godrej in Bombay has not come to the notice of this Ministry. Government has announced its decisions on licensing policy after careful examination of the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, in consultation with various representative interests, including industry. Government considers that the policy changes that it has announced after consideration of the report of the Committee are best suited to the country at the present stage of its development and in the context of its overall social objectives.

Labour Intensive Industries in Rural Areas

6942. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether I. N. T. U. C. suggested recently to Government for more and more labour-intensive industries to be set up, particularly in the rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कोटा स्थित सूक्ष्म यंत्र कारखाने में नियोजित कर्मचारी

6943. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा स्थित सूक्ष्म यंत्र कारखाने में काम कर रहे अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) विभिन्न श्रेणियों में, भूतलक्षी वेतन मानों, कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को बोनस भी दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो

श्रेणीवार उसकी राशि कितनी है तथा उनको दी गई अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त कारखाने द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितना लाभ कमाया गया, और यदि कोई लाभ नहीं कमाया गया, तो इसका क्या कारण है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आतंरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) सूक्ष्म यंत्र संयंत्र, कोटा में 1-4-1970 को काम कर रहे अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है

अधिकारी	115
कर्मचारी	979
योग :	1094

(ख) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या के साथ-साथ उनके वेतन क्रम क्रमशः इस प्रकार है :—

प्रबंधकीय	**संख्या 1-4-70 को**	**कुल योग**
2500-3000 रु०	1	
1600-2000	1	
1300-1600	3	
1100-1400	13	18
पर्यवेक्षण		
700-1250 रु०	44	
400-950	54	
450-650	1	
450-575	8	
370-475	8	
370-575	1	
350-575	4	
325-575	6	
270-575	10	
335-425 रु०	24	
250-380	80	240
लिपिकीय		
210-410 रु०	37	
130-300	12	
130-240	48	
110-180	10	
110-139	64	171
कर्मचारी 'ए' ग्रेड		
205-280 रु०	57	57
कर्मचारी 'बी' ग्रेड		
150-240 रु०	16	
155-220	120	136
कर्मचारी 'सी' ग्रेड		
115-185 रु०	96	
110-139	2	
100-130	72	170
ड्राइवर		
110-130 रु0	10	10
कनिष्ठ सेवा कर्मचारीगण		
85-95 रु०	5	
70-85	233	238
अन्य	19	19
स्नातक इंजीनियर एप्रेंटिस (वृत्ति 350 रु०)		10
एसेम्बली प्रशिक्षणार्थी (वृत्ति 70 रु०)		25
	कुल योग:	1094

(ग) कम्पनी ने 25 सितम्बर, 1968 से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया और लाभ अभी आगे होगा। फलतः अभी बोनस दिए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :

(1) कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवारों की निःशुल्क चिकित्सा तथा चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति समेत।

(2) कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा।

(3) यात्रा छुट्टी की रियायत

(4) कम्पनी के खर्चे पर मनोरंजन तथा कल्याण सुविधाएं।

(5) भविष्य निधि योजना।

(6) कल्याण निधि के माध्यम ये आवश्यक मामले में सहायता।

(7) रियायती दर पर मकान की सुविधाएं।

(घ) उत्पादन 25 सितम्बर, 1968 में ही चालू किया गया। विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने के तीन वर्ष पश्चात् कम्पनी को लाभ होने की आशा है।

कोटा स्थित सूक्ष्म यन्त्र कारखाने में पूंजी निवेश तथा उत्पादन

6944. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा स्थित सूक्ष्म यंत्र कारखाने में कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया;

(ख) उसमें विदेशी तथा भारतीय पूंजी निवेश की पृथक-पृथक् राशि कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा इसका उत्पादन इसकी क्षमता से कितना कम है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उक्त कारखाना अपनी पूरी क्षमता से उत्पादन करने में कब तक समर्थ हो सकेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख). 31 मार्च, 1970 तक कोटा स्थित सूक्ष्म यंत्र संयंत्र में भारत सरकार द्वारा किया गया विनियोजन निम्न प्रकार था :

अंशदायी पूंजी	389.53 लाख रु०
ऋण	192.00 ,,
योग	581.53 ,,

इस संयंत्र को सितम्बर, 1959 के रूसी ऋण से सहायता दी जा रही है संयंत्र में विदेशी विनियोजन की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). कम्पनी का विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार व्यावसायिक उत्पादन के प्रारम्भ होने के 7वें में इस संयंत्र की यन्त्र निर्माण क्षमता 11 करोड़ रु० प्रतिवर्ष होगी। संयंत्र ने 25 सितम्बर, 1968 को उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया था।

देश में संसाधन की कठिन स्थिति तथा मांग के सुस्त होने के कारण कम्पनी ने 1968 में अपने उत्पादों में विविधता लाकर कई ऐसे यन्त्र सम्मिलित किए जिससे संयंत्र इस्पात तथा तापीय वैद्युत संयंत्रों की टर्न की के आधार पर आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम हो गया। इनके अतिरिक्त कम्पनी के पालघाट के कारखाने में बनने वाले न्यूमैटिक (वायवीय) यंत्रों के उत्पादन करने के कारण भी संयंत्र के उत्पादन में विविधता लाना आवश्यक हो गया है। इससे संयंत्र अपनी क्षमता का पूर्ण प्रयोग करने और उर्वरक तथा रसायन संयंत्रों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में सक्षम हो जाएगा।

गाजियाबाद में डीजल इंजन उद्योग में संकट

6945. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गाजिया-

बाद में डीजल इंजन उद्योग को वित्तीय संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप लगभग 15,000 मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार कितने कारखाने प्रभावित हुए हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारतीय रेलों में खोये गये माल के लिये दावे

6946. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में रास्ते में चोरी हो गये सामान के लिये विभिन्न रेलों (उत्तर, पूर्व, मध्य, पूर्वोत्तर, दक्षिण आदि) में कितने दावे किये गये और वर्षवार तथा रेलवेवार उनका अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन दावों में वर्षवार कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई है, यदि इसमें वृद्धि हुई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इनकी संख्या घटाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने दावे निबटा दिये गये हैं और कितने दावे अभी निबटाये जाने शेष हैं और उनको अब तक न निबटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और वे किस तारीख से अनिर्णित पड़े हैं ; और

(घ) उनको शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) और (ख). इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि अधिकांश दावे प्रारम्भिक रूप से परेषणों की सुपुर्दगी न होने या हानि होने के कारण पेश किये जाते हैं यद्यपि जांच-पड़ताल के दौरान यह भी देखने में आता है कि कुछ मामलों में परेषणों की चोरी भी शामिल रहती है इसलिए, पेश किये गये दावों का कारणवार ब्यौरा अलग-अलग नहीं रखा जाता।

ऊपर बताई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए अलग-अलग रेलों में दावों के कारण और उनमें वृद्धि कमी के बावजूद 1967-68 और 1968-69 में विभिन्न रेलों में पेश किये गये प्रतिकर दावों की संख्या विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये** संख्या LT—3260/70]

विवरण से यह देखा जा सकता है कि जब कि कुछ क्षेत्रीय रेलों को पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 1968-69 में अधिक संख्या में दावे मिले हैं, कुछ अन्य रेलों पर इनमें कमी हुई है।

सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों को मिलाकर स्थिति को देखते हुए 1967-68 की तुलना में 1968-69 में 16,612 दावों की वृद्धि हुई है जो कि 1967-68 में प्राप्त दावों की संख्या से 2.36 प्रतिशत अधिक है जब कि इन वस्तुओं के प्रारम्भिक यातायात में 3.25 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) जिस रूप में सूचना मांगी गयी है उस रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं है, फिर भी 31-3-1970 को विभिन्न रेलों में दावों की संख्या, तीन महीने से अधिक लेकिन छः महीने से कम, छः महीने से अधिक लेकिन बारह महीने से कम, 12 महीने से अधिक समय तक जिन मामलों का निबटारा नहीं किया गया उनकी अलग अलग कोटियों का विवरण दिया गया है :

31-3-1970 को अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या

रेलवे	तीन महीने से अधिक लेकिन छः महीने से कम समय तक अनिर्णीत	छः महीने से अधिक लेकिन बारह महीने से कम समय तक अनिर्णीत	बारह महीने या इससे अधिक समय तक अनिर्णीत	जोड़
मध्य	854	278	18	1,150
पूर्व	3,456	1,607	385	5,448
उत्तर	2,463	452	99	3,014
पूर्वोत्तर	464	590	660	1,714
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	308	59	3	370
दक्षिण	445	118	2	565
दक्षिण मध्य	392	128	9	529
दक्षिणपूर्व	1,781	489	92	2,362
पश्चिम	380	34	—	414
जोड़	10,543	3,755	1,268	15,566

(घ) प्रतिकर दावों का शीघ्रतापूर्वक निबटारा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी सम्भव उपाय किये जाते हैं। दावों का निवारण और निबटारा करने और दावों तथा उसी तरह के सम्बद्ध मामलों का शीघ्रता और उद्देश्यपूर्ण निबटारा करने के हेतु प्रभावशाली अर्थोपाय का सुझाव देने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति रेलों पर प्रचलित परिपाटियों और कार्यवधि का अध्ययन कर रही है। आशा है, यह रिपोर्ट शीघ्र मिल जायेगी।

Intimidation of Voters in Mid-Term Polls in U. P. and Bihar

6947. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARČHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact a that the Election Commission received reports of several cases of intimidation of voters in Mid-term polls U. P. and Bihar last year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Election Commission has recommended to Government to make intimidation or coerce of electors an offence punishable with imprisonment for term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both ;

(d) whether Government have considered these recommendations and, if so, with what result ; and

(e) what other recommendations have been made by the Election Commission and what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). Some complaints about intimidation and

coercion of voters belonging to Harijans and other weaker sections of the Community were received by the Election Commission from the following districts in Uttar Pradesh :—

(i) Meerut ;

(ii) Muzaffarnagar ;

(iii) Bulandshahr ;

(iv) Aligarh ; and

(v) Etah.

Two or three similar complaints from certain places in Bihar were also received by the Election Commission.

At polling stations Nos. 24 and 25 in village, Shoran in 407—Khatauli Constituency, a specific complaint was made by a Lawyer that the Harijans of the locality had not been allowed to vote.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations of the Election Commission are being examined by the Government.

(e) Two statements containing the main recommendations of the Election Commission were laid on the Table of the House on 24-2-1970 in reply to Starred Question No. 50. These are being examined by the Government.

Training of Staff of Signal and Telecommunications Department of Indian Railways at Secunderabad

6948. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of the Signal and Telecommunications Department of the Indian Railways while attending the training courses at the Indian Railway School of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad are asked to have dresses and notes at their own cost, whereas the trainees of other branches of the Railways are being supplied with such dresses and notes by the Administration free of cost and, if so, whether it is not an unfair taxation on employees ;

(b) whether there are frequent cases of employees of the Signal and Telecommunications Department being sent for training without timely notice prior to it ;

(c) whether on return from training the employees are not posted back at the station from where they proceeded for training ;

(d) whether this causes unnecessary harassment to the employees and discourages them from attending such training courses ; and

(e) if so, the steps the Administration proposes to take to remove these grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Sabha.

Enquiry against Officials of Department of Industrial Development

6949. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee on page 64 para 4.57 (main report) has stated "As ours is not an inquiry into the conduct of persons but one into the working of the system, we decided not to call witness for oral evidence regarding the results of these studies";

(b) whether in the course of their investigation and studies, they could find out many serious cases of irregularity and lapses committed by Officers of the Department of Industrial Development ; and

(c) whether Government are thinking to institute an enquiry to fix up responsibility against such Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee has in its report referred to certain instances of irregularities, lapses and improprieties said to have taken place in the matter of grant, utilisation or implementation of industrial licences but had not specifically reported on the persons responsible. The Government have appointed a commission of Inquiry which will investigate, among others, the instances of irregularities, lapses and improprieties brought out in the Committee's report. According to its terms of reference, the Commission has been requested to report on the circumstances in which such irregularities, lapses or improprieties occurred and the concerns, institutions or persons responsible therefor.

Export of Heavy Engineering Corporation Equipment to Russia

6950. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 1st February, 1970 under the caption "Gear Box Exports to U. S. S. R. Likely";

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation has stated that the visit of Mr. V. F. Zhigalin, Minister of Heavy Power and Transport Industries, Government of U. S. S. R to the Heavy Engineering Corporation would pave way for the export of a large number of reduction gear boxes and portal cranes to Russia by the Heavy Engineering Corporation; and

(c) if so, whether it is right for the Heavy Engineering Corporation to talk about exports even when it is not able to maintain the delivery schedule to the Bokaro Steel Plant, which has already been delayed several times?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exact statement made by the Chairman is not available. During the visit of Mr. Zhigalin in January 1970, he had indicated that the U. S. S. R. would be interested in placing long standing orders for supply of reduction gear boxes, portal cranes and excavators on Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur. The Managements indicated their willingness to consider such exports on receiving detailed specification and drawings for these items of equipment, which would enable them to make a detailed examination regarding the extent to which these supplies could be made and on what terms.

(c) The export will be considered after taking into account the available capacity in different sections of the plants at any particular time, the orders already in hand and the likely orders. The manufacture of repetitive standard items in large quantity will improve the utilisation of capacity and the economics of production.

Manufacture of Tractor with Czechoslovakia Collaboration

6951. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has decided to manufacture Zetor—20 Tractors in collaboration with Czechoslovakia;

(b) whether the price of the tractor would be around Rs. 13,000/- in the first year of production and would amount to Rs. 17,000/- in the fifth year because of the increasing use of indigenous components;

(c) whether prices of indigenous products were expected to become competitive with prices of imported products after rupee devaluation; and

(d) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., will be able to compete with imported items in respect of prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT· INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A proposal submitted by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. for the manufacture of Zetor 2011 (20 HP) tractors in their Pinjore Unit with Czech collaboration is under examination.

(b) and (d). Details regarding the cost of production selling prices, etc. will be known only after a Detailed Project Report has been prepared.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Permission to Private Sector Units to Manufacture Telephone Cables

6952. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 60 per cent of the capacity in the private sector cable units is lying idle at present;

(b) whether the private sector units had expressed willingness to diversify their production to include manufacture of telephone cables of which there is a shortage;

(c) whether Government have refused permission for such diversification and want to set up a second plant for the manufacture of telephone cables in the public sector, in pursuance of the provisions of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956; and

(d) if so, how granting of permission to the private sector units to diversify their production would be harmful to the nation's economy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). While idle capacity did exist during past year or two, in the power cable manufacturing units because of recession and the consequential lowering of demand for such cables by Electricity Boards and other major consumers, it is not correct to say that the idle capacity *at present* is of the order of 60% in the private sector cable units.

There have been, no doubt, representations from the power cable manufacturers that they have idle capacity which could be diverted for the manufacture of telecommunication cables; the fact, however, remains that the power cable manufacturers are not in a position to undertake the manufacture of tele-communication cables required by the P & T Department without importing additional equipment and tele-communication cables are listed in the schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

This and all other relevant aspects of the proposal, whether the existing private sector units may be permitted to take up the manufacture of tele-communication cables, have been considered carefully by the Government at the highest level before a decision was taken to develop capacity for tele-communication cables in the public sector only.

Uneconomic Railway Lines

6953. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that among the routes which are found to be uneconomic by the Railway Administration, as many as 690 Kilometres were newly built or were restored from war time dismantling within the last 20 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these 690 Kilometres are constituted of 6 broad gauge sectors namely Akbarpur—Tanda, Barhan—Etah, Baraset-Hasnabad, Bukhtiarpur-Rajgir, Rohtak—Gohana and Shoranur—Nilampur, and 4 metre gauge sectors namely Fatehpur—Churu, Raniwara—Bhildi, Mudkhed-Adilabad and Madurai—Bodinayakkanur; and

(c) if replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the above routes were undertaken even though it was known that they would be uneconomic and, if so, the reasons for such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b). Yes, but the length of these 10 sections is about 650 Kilometres.

(c) The construction of these new rail links were taken up to provide rail communication facilities for the development of the areas and for operational requirements. The restoration of some of the important dismantled lines was taken up because these areas were enjoying rail communication facilities previously before their dismantlement.

Incidents of Dacoity, Theft Etc. on Eastern Railway

6954. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dacoity, theft and other offences have increased on the Eastern Railway and, if so, the number thereof;

(b) whether this has made the Rail travel unsafe; and

(c) what action has been taken or Government propose to take to make the Rail journey safe?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) (i) Apart from tightening up the normal Police arrangements by the Government Railway Police, such as keeping watch at important stations and periodical raids to round up criminals and anti-social elements, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar have taken additional security measures by way of providing escorts on important night passenger trains, introducing armed patrolling/setting up of special camps/pickets in affected areas.

(ii) Close liaison is maintained by the Railway Protection Force with the Government Railway Police and the Civil Police to keep surveillance over bad characters.

(iii) Co-ordination meetings at all levels are also held by the Railway Protection Force Officials with the Government Railway Police and the State Police Officials with a view to improving prevention and detection of crime on Railways.

(iv) Strict instructions have been issued to the Railway Protection Force Staff, on duty in yards or station platforms for guarding railway property, to rush to the scene of crime and render all possible help to the victims.

Staff Strength of Machine Tools Corporation of India (Private) Limited, Ajmer

6955. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of workers (category-wise) supervisors, artisans in the Machine Tools Corporation of India (Private) Limited, Ajmer; and

(b) the total strength when it will be commissioned and by what date it is to start regular production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The staff strength of the Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd., Ajmer as on 16.4.70 and the expected ultimate strength on reaching peack production are given below:—

	As on 16.4.70	On reaching peak production
	1	2
(i) Top Management, Managers and Deputy Managers	16	44
(ii) Junior Officers	28	94
(iii) Supervisors (including non-technical)	60	179
(iv) Ministerial Staff	55	282

	1	2
(v) Skilled workers (including Drivers)	70	910
(vi) Unskilled workers	63	137
Total	292	1646

Trial production of components of machines started in December, 1969. Regular production is expected to start by the end of 1970.

Production and Consumption of Cement

6956. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cement in the country and the total consumption thereof in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of cement have doubled during the last five years ;

(c) if so, whether the price rise is justified and it does not hinder the use of cement for construction purposes by villagers and farmers ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the villagers and farmers get the cement at cheaper rate ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The production of cement during 1969 was 13.62 million tonnes against which despatches were 13.64 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The price rises were given to the industry from time to time due to increases in cost of production as a result of Governmental actions like increase in price of coal, rail freight, royalty, power rate, Wage Board award etc.

(d) The existing arrangements by and large ensure that cement is available throughout the country at a reasonable price. Instructions have been issued that Cooperative Societies can obtain release orders for acquiring cement direct from the Regional Offices of the Cement Controller for arranging supply to rural areas. The suppliers have also been instructed that more cement than hitherto should flow to rural areas through traditional dealers. A continuous watch is also kept to see that rural areas do not suffer for want of cement.

Fall in Railway Loadings Grains, Pulses, Oilseeds, Raw Cotton and Raw Jute

6957. SARI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why Grains, pulses, oilseeds, raw cotton and raw jute loadings fell during the first six months of 1969-70 ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to raise the loadings ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) There was some drop in traffic in grains and pulses and raw jute during the first 6 months of 1969-70 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The drop in the case of oilseeds and raw cotton was marginal. The traffic in grains and pulses dropped due to less imports. The entire rabi crop which offered from Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh was cleared within a record period of 2 months in 1969-70. The allotment at other points was also fairly current. The loading in raw jute was affected by the strike in the jute mills in West Bengal area in August 1969 and breaches on the North-east Frontier Railway. The movement on the South Central and Southern Railways was affected due to a series of breaches due to floods and cyclones in Andhra Pradesh as also due to the

Telengana agitation. The loading during the first 6 months of 1969-70 was much more current than was the case during the corresponding period of the previous year, as may be seen from the outstanding indents at the end of September 1968 and September 1969 :—

Month	Outstanding indents	
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
September 1968	21523	20862
September 1969	9996	6441

(b) and (c). Allotments are being kept current to the maximum extent possible. To attract more traffic to the Railways, the following special steps have been taken by the Railways :

(i) Marketing and Sales Organisations have been set up on each Railway to keep in close touch with the trade and to secure maximum traffic to rail.

(ii) Fast super express goods trains have been organised between important points to improve transit time. At present, these trains are running between seven pairs of points.

(iii) Quick Transit Services with guaranteed transit time have been organised from different industrial centres.

(iv) Container Services have been organised from different cities to provide door to door delivery services.

(v) Easier availability of wagons is brought to the notice of trading public through the Press requesting them to step up their demands to take advantage of the slack season every year.

(vi) Surplus empties are kept at important loading points to supply them to the customers immediately on demand.

(vii) A few important goods booking points on each Railway have been declared as free booking points, booking from which is usually exempted from operating restrictions.

Family Pension to Class IV Staff of Railway Hospitals of Indian Railways

6958. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Railway Hospital staff members of Class IV who died during 1965-66 and whose dependents have not been granted family pension so far ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some of the cases no intimation regarding their entitlement for family pension has so far been sent to their dependents and, if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure quick disposal of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Report of Inquiry Commission on British India Corporation Ltd.

6959. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inquiry Commission appointed to go into the affairs of the British India Corporation Ltd. has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Industrial Concerns with Foreign Collaboration

6960. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Industrial concerns working in India with foreign collaboration with the names of their collaborators;

(b) the equity participation allowed in each case as against plant and machinery and for technical know-how supplied, separately;

(c) whether there have been cases where import of machinery which could be indigenously fabricated was allowed under collaboration agreements and, if so, the details of such cases and the circumstances leading to the decision; and

(d) whether full foreign exchange involvement was borne by the collaborators and, if not, the extent of drain on our own foreign exchange resources as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS(SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Quarterly lists of foreign collaboration cases indicating *inter alia* the names of Indian and foreign parties are published in the Journal of Industry and Trade.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demands for Funds for Tribal Development Blocks in U. P.

6961. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding allotment of funds for the tribal development blocks in that State during the year 1970-71; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to open one 'Special Areas Project' in Lakhimpur Kheri District by diversion of an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs from the Cooperation Scheme during the four years 1970-71 to 1973-74 has been agreed to.

Authorised and paid-up Capital of Film Companies

6962. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Vijya Productions (P) Ltd., Madras and A.V.M. Ltd., Madras and the names of the Board of Directors;

(b) whether the Managing Director and his son have been found guilty of gross misuse of the Company money and whether any investigations have been made;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) what are the total assets of the Directors of the above Companies and their associate concerns?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a).

Name of the Company	Name of the Directors	Authorised share capital	Paid-up share capital	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
Vijya Productions (P) Ltd., Madras.	1. Shri B. Nagi Reddy, (Mg. Director)	2,50,000	2,50,000	(As on 30-9-69)
	2. Shri A. V. Subba Rao,			
	3. Shri P. Ramana Reddy,			
A. V. M. Ltd., Madras.	1. Shri T. S. Muthuswamy,	10,00,000	6,41,700	(As on 30-4-69)
	2. Shri C. T. Chidambaram			
	3. Shri D. Satyanarayana,			
	4. Shri M. Murugan,			
	5. Shri J. Mohamed,			
	6. Shri M. Balasubramanian.			

(b) and (c). No material suggesting misuse of the company's money by the Managing Director and his son has come to notice. No investigations into the affairs of two companies have been ordered under Sections 235 or 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(d) The information in regard to the total assets of the Directors of the two companies and their associates concerns is not available. It may be stated that only the assets of a Director in the company namely his share-holdings in that company and the amount of loans advanced by him to the company will appear in the returns required to be filed by the company with the Registrar of Companies under the Companies Act. Information about other assets are not required to be shown in those returns.

Duty hours of Controllers Classified as "Intensive"

6963. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Controllers have been classified in "intensive" category and required to perform six hours duty a day but they have to work for all the 365 days of the year without any calendar day off;

(b) whether the six hours duty with break of 12 hours inclusive of taking and making over as also time consumed in going to and from home to the place of work is over straining;

(c) whether it is not inhuman and against the labour laws of the country; and

(d) if so, what the Railways propose to do for this immensely burdened category?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No. Under the Hours of Employment Regulations the Section Controllers on railways have been classified as 'Intensive' or 'Continuous' on the basis of workload on them as determined by job analysis. They are required to perform duty upto 45 or 54 hours respectively each week and paid overtime when they work beyond the prescribed limit. They are also granted six spells of daily rest for atleast 10 or 12 hours respectively and another spell of atleast 30 hours rest each week.

(b) No.

(c) No, the statutory provisions of the Hours of Employment Regulations are being observed.

(d) Does not arise.

Revision of Pay Scales of Section Controllers to Chief Controllers on Indian Railways

6964. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pay scales of Section Controllers to Chief Controllers ranged between Rs. 260/- to 575/- in the year 1930 and at present in 1970 the pay scales range between Rs. 250/- to Rs. 575/-; and

(b) if so, the reasons why there has been no upward revision for this category of staff known to form the hub of all operating activity of the Railways and what the Railways propose to do for this stagnating community prior to recommendation of III Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b). The scales of pay for the category of Controllers since 1930 are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3261/70].

It will be seen therefrom that there has been a general improvement in the scales of pay as compared to the post-1931 scales. Government do not consider it appropriate to now undertake a revision of scale of pay of this category in isolation.

As for the stagnation of the Controllers referred to, orders have been recently issued providing relief in the form of personal pay for the non-Gazetted staff who have been or will be stagnating at the maximum of their pay scale for 2 years or more.

बड़ी लाइनों और छोटी लाइनों के लिए चार पहियों वाली और आठ पहियों वाली सैलून कारें

6965. **श्री शशि भूषण :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चार पहियों वाली और आठ पहियों वाली कितनी रेलवे सैलून कारें हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी छोटी लाइन पर चलती हैं और कितनी बड़ी लाइनों पर चलती हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितनी वातानुकूलित हैं और कितनी नहीं ;

(घ) दस वर्ष पूर्व इन सैलून कारों की संख्या कितनी थी और 1969, अन्त में इनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ङ) वर्ष में कितनी सैलून कारों का निर्माण होता है ; और

(च) उनके लिये शेड की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और एक रेलवे डिवीजन में उपलब्ध शेड की क्षमता कितनी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ङ) सैलूनों का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है।

(च) इस प्रयोजन के लिए किसी विशेष शेड का निर्माण नहीं किया जाता ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में संयुक्त निदेशक (राज भाषा) का पद

6966. **श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व उनके मंत्रालय में संयुक्त निदेशक (राज भाषा) का एक पद बनाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस पद पर किसी व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) संयुक्त निदेशक (राज भाषा) के पद पर एक रेल अधिकारी की नियुक्ति के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

रेलवे द्वारा बनायी जा रही शिक्षा संस्थाओं में नियुक्त कर्मचारी

6967. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा किन-किन स्थानों पर हाई स्कूल, हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल तथा इण्टर कालेज चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक स्कूल तथा कालेज में प्रिंसपलों, प्रशिक्षित स्नातकों तथा अध्यापकों तथा प्रशिक्षित स्नाकोत्तर अध्यापकों अथवा प्राध्यापकों के पृथक पृथक कितने पद हैं और उनमें से कितने पदों पर उक्त व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने अध्यापक तथा प्रिंसिपल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चौथी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे द्वारा घर पर माल पहुंचाने और घर से माल ले जाने की व्यवस्था

6968. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेलवे द्वारा घर पर माल पहुंचाने और घर से माल ले जाने की व्यवस्था करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सेवा किन-किन नगरों में उपलब्ध करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं। इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के शहरों में रेलवे द्वारा घर से घर तक माल पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करने का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) ऐसी सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में उस यातायात की सम्भावनाओं के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है जिसके रेलवे की ओर आकर्षित होने की सम्भावना है। और साथ ही यातायात इतना हो कि इस सेवा को चलाने के लिए कोई उपयुक्त ठेकेदार इस ओर आकर्षित हो सके।

भोपाल, जबलपुर और बिलासपुर में ऐसी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में विचार किया गया है लेकिन यातायात की अपर्याप्त सम्भावनाओं को देखते हुए वित्तीय दृष्टि से इसका औचित्य नहीं पाया गया। किन्तु इन्दौर में पार्सल और माल यातायात के लिए एक नगर बुकिंग एवं गली से एकत्रित करने और सुपुर्द करने की सेवा मौजूद थी जिसे चलाने के लिए ठेकेदार द्वारा राजी न होने के कारण 1-2-69 से बन्द कर दिया गया था। इस एजेंसी को फिर से खोला जा रहा है और एक नया ठेकेदार नियुक्त किया जा रहा है।

Promotion of Officers to Junior Administrative Grade on Railways

6969. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules and regulations governing the promotion of the Traffic (Trans-

portation) and Commercial Department Officers from the senior scale to the Junior Administrative Grade on the Railways and in the Railway Board ;

(b) the seniority-wise names of the Traffic (Transportation) and Commercial Department Officers who have been given officiating or temporary ad hoc promotions from Senior scale to Junior Administrative Grade since 1st January, 1967 along with the duration of such promotions ; and

(c) the names and seniority of the T.T. and C.D. Officers who were or are senior to those who have been given temporary ad hoc or officiating promotions since 1st January, 1967 and the reasons for not giving them this opportunity ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Appointments to the Junior Administrative Grade of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department on the Railways are made by selection on merit from amongst officers ordinarily with not less than five years' service in Class I (Senior Scale). The posts of Joint Directors of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department in the Railway Board are normally filled by suitable Junior Administrative or Intermediate Administrative Grade officers of the Railways on the basis of selection.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Broad Gauge Line for Satpura Railway (Northern Railway)

6970. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme to implement the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee (1969) regarding conversion of the Satpura Railway (Northern Railway) narrow gauge line into broad gauge ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Based on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969, detailed traffic surveys in respect of ten of the recommendations of the Committee for conversions/extensions are being taken up in 1970-71. After these surveys are completed and their results are known a decision in regard to taking up of surveys for the other recommendations of the Committee for conversions/extensions (including the recommendation in respect of conversion of the Northern Section of the Satpura narrow gauge system into B.G.) will be taken.

Loss to Railways on Account of pilferage

6971. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of loss caused annually to the Railways on account of pilferage ;

(b) how much of the above loss is caused by the Railway Protection Force ;

(c) whether every person serving in the Railway Protection Force is living beyond his means ;

(d) if not, whether an enquiry will be instituted in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The only true index for determining the annual loss due to pilferages is the amount of claims paid on account thereof. This amount during 1968-69 was Rs. 4.33 crores.

(b) This loss is not caused by the Railway Protection Force, but since they are enjoined to protect and safeguard railway property, they are responsible to prevent such of the losses which occur due to criminal causes. Since the above losses also include petty shortages accruing en route due to bursting of bags, spilling over of consignments, bleeding or leakages, it is difficult to assess as to how much of this loss took place due to criminal causes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Machinery required for Cement Factories

6972. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up factories for manufacturing machinery required for the cement factories particularly for small units in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the present requirement and annual production of such machinery in the country; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the details of any proposals to set up such factories outside that State under the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No proposals are pending in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c)

Estimate of requirement by 1973-74	*Production during the last 3 years*
(value of machinery in millions of rupees)	(value of machinery in millions of rupees).
	1967—65.80
190	1968—81.80
	1969—98.00

(d) There are no such proposals with the Government.

Issue of a Licence for Expansion of Capacity of British-Owned Gestetners Ltd.

6973. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently given a licence to the British owned Gestetners Ltd. for the expansion of their capacity to manufacture 5,000 more Duplicator machines, contrary to their declared anti-monopoly policies and also against the interests of 11 small scale manufacturers of Duplicators, few of which are on the approved list of D.G.S. & D.;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the productive capacity of these 11 small scale units in order to find out whether they can enlarge their production adequately to sheet the demand not only of the estimated requirements of the country in the next two decades but also have spare capacity for export; and

(c) whether the opinion of the Small Scale Industries Development Commissioner was obtained in connection with the grant of licence for expansion of Gestetners Ltd. and, if so, what was the view of the Commissioner and whether it was in favour of granting a licence for expansion?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Manufacture of duplicators does not attract the licensing provisions of the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951, as the industry is not covered in the First Schedule of the said Act. M/s. Gestetner Duplicators Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, a wholly owned (Indian) subsidiary of the U. K. Company are already engaged in the manufacture of duplicators and borne on the registers of the D.G.T.D, for the manufacture of this item. They submitted in May 1968, a proposal for the manufacture of 5000 duplicators (New Model) per annum, the salient features of which were—

1. The firm would undertake to export 25% of their production each year and improve the level of exports in due course.
2. They would associate Indian capital in the company as soon as practicable.
3. A substantial portion of the parts of their duplicators will be farmed out to small scale units.

The State Government of West Bengal recommended the scheme on the ground that a

large number of components required for the manufacture of duplicators will be manufactured in the small scale units in that State which would be assembled in the factory of this Company.

The Development Commissioner had expressed some apprehension about the effect on the small scale units in the event of permitting M/s. Gestetner Duplicators to expand. The demand of duplicators has not, however, been assessed. A circular was issued to all the small scale units asking for detailed information but no reply was received except from one unit in Delhi. In view, however, of the considerations mentioned above, particularly the assurance of the party to export 25% of their production and also to farm out over 60% of the parts to small scale units, a view was taken that the Small Scale Units will not stand to lose by this expansion. The proposal was accordingly approved in December, 1968.

Report of Study Group for Porters and Vendors on Indian Railways

6974. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group for porters and vendors on the Indian Railways has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken or being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3262/70]

(c) A number of recommendations have been accepted and orders issued accordingly. The remaining recommendations are under consideration.

Reputation of All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association

6976. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association along with some Members of Parliament met him on the 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the deputation submitted a memorandum to him in regard to their demands ;

(c) if so, the full detail of the memorandum ; and

(d) the action taken by Government separately on each of the items referred to in the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement giving details of the demands and comments thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3263/70]

Implementation of various orders issued by Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance

6978. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following orders have been issued by the Home Ministry and Finance Ministry :

(i) Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. F. 3/27/65-C. S. II dated the 25th February, 1966 regarding redeployment of staff rendered surplus as a result of introduction of administrative reforms or studies by Staff Inspection Unit.

(ii) Ministry of Finance O. M. No. F. 12(9) EV-66 dated the 15th March, 1966 regarding terms for voluntary retirement ;

(iii) Ministry of Finance O. M. No. F. 12(9) EV-66 dated the 17th May,

1966 regarding terms of voluntary retirement;

(iv) Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 1-2-66-CC/C-III dated the 30th November, 1967 regarding redeployment of surplus staff;

(b) whether these orders have been forwarded to the Railway Board for their implementation; and

(c) if so, when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These orders, addressed to all Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and all Union Territories, were duly received by the Railway Board.

(c) The orders referred to in items (i) to (iv) of part (a) above were received on 28.2.66, 16.3.66, 19.5.66 and 4.12.67 respectively.

Enquiry against Cement Allocation and co-ordinating organisation

6979. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 284 on 12th November, 1968 regarding enquiry against the Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation and state:

(a) whether the enquiry against this Organisation has since been completed by Government;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the enquiry is likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The matter is still under examination.

Aid to Welfare Institutions

6981. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give increased grant in aid for the running of welfare institutions for the blind, handicapped and mentally retarded persons and, if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(b) what steps are being taken to include these categories in the ensuing census for survey and enumeration; and

(c) what the plan allocations will be for each one of these categories of handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) A sum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1970-71 for giving grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations for the handicapped for developmental activities. A similar sum was provided in the budget for 1969-70.

(b) The Census Commission does not propose to enumerate handicapped persons at the 1971 census.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs has been provided in the IV Plan for Central programmes for major categories of handicapped persons.

Financial aid given to Scheduled Tribes Students

6982. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts granted to the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes during the last three years, State wise; and

(b) the increase in number of the students every year and measures taken for the expansion of education for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The important schemes included in the programme for the expansion of education amongst the Scheduled Tribes are the opening of various types of schools—especially Ashram Schools, award of scholarships, reservation of seats and relaxation in admission, providing hostel facilities, stipends, books, stationery grants, mid-day meals, uniform, etc., and other help to the students at various levels which varies from State to State. Under the centrally sponsored programme, the post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Tribes are given without any means or merit test. A statement showing the State-wise expenditure on the post-matric scholarships and the number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribes during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3264/70.]

Blind, Deaf and Dumb, in the country

6983. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind, deaf and dumb, or otherwise handicapped in the country; and

(b) the names of institutions in the country for the welfare of the above category of persons and the sources of their income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No dependable data are available. From rough estimates based on sample surveys, it is estimated that India may have:

Blind	4—5	million.
Deaf	1—1½	„
Orthopaedically Handicapped	4—5	„
Mentally Retarded	2	„ children.

(b) A list of institutions available with the Department of Social Welfare is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3265/70.] Information about the sources of income of individual institutions is not readily available.

National Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb

6984. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are National Institutions for the welfare of blind, deaf and dumb or handicapped and, if so, their names with the number of persons they can serve;

(b) if there is no such Institution, whether Government will consider the desirability of having the same; and

(c) if Government are already considering the matter, the names of those institutions which are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following national institutions have come into being:

Name	Approximate number of persons that can be served	Remarks
National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun.	350	In addition, some of the services of the Centre like the Braille books published and the appliances made are sold to a much larger number of individuals. A National Library for the Blind which functions as an integral part of the Centre, serves about a thousand blind readers in the country.
Training Centre for the Adult Deaf Hyderabad.	90	
School for Partially Deaf Children, Hyderabad.	50	
Model School for Mentally Retarded Children, New Delhi.	150	

(c) The Government of India have appointed a committee to suggest the blue-print of a comprehensive national centre for the orthopaedically handicapped.

Accumulation of unrealised traffic earnings

6985. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Station outstanding representing unrealised traffic earnings accrued to the railways on account of services rendered to the Railway users during the last 3 years;

(b) the reasons for non-realisation of the same; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to expedite the realisation of the same and prevent future accumulation.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a)

Balance at the end of	Amount (in crores of rupees)
1966-67	22.43
1967-68	25.02
1968-69	31.03

(b) The main reasons for such accumulation are:

(i) Usual time lag between issue of invoices by the forwarding station on the basis of which station outstandings accrue—and the date of delivery of consignments;

(ii) delay on the part of consignees in taking deliveries at destinations;

(iii) non-realisation of wharfage and demurrage dues in time due to disputes and representations for waival etc.; and

(iv) miscellaneous causes such as (1) delay in recovery of admitted undercharges from staff due to one reason or other *viz.* transfers, absenteeism and limits of recovery under Payment of Wages Act etc., and (2) delay in adjustment of freight charges on goods lost or damaged pending finalisation of compensation claims etc.

(c) Detailed measures to prevent accumulation of outstandings have been laid down in the departmental manuals for the guidance of commercial staff. Station outstandings are reviewed regularly at various levels including Railway Board and special drives launched for expeditious clearance, as may be necessary.

Transfer of Coach-Attendants from Commercial Department to Mechanical Department

6986. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to transfer Coach-Attendance from Commercial Department to Mechanical (C. & W.) Department on some conditions;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal;

(c) whether most of the Coach-Attendants are unwilling to go under the control of Mechanical (C&W) Department; and

(d) if so, the reasons for pressing the proposal;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b). Coach Attendants have been transferred from Commercial to Mechanical Department on the Northern and North Eastern Railways. On the Central Railways, Coach Attendants in Jabalpur Division have been transferred to Mechanical Department and for other Divisions, matter is under examination. On other Railways there is no proposal, at present, for transferring the Coach Attendants under the Mechanical Department.

(c) Yes, a few representations were received.

(d) Since the duties assigned to Coach Attendants include petty repairs of equipment in First class carriages, they can be performed

more effectively and satisfactorily if the staff are under the Mechanical Department.

Conversion of Yeotmal-Murtajapur Narrow-Gauge Railway Line to Broad-Gauge Line

6987. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by Members of Parliament from Maharashtra against the non-inclusion of the conversion of the Yeotmal-Murtajapur narrow-gauge Railway to broad-gauge in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to include this proposal in the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No such representation has been received recently.

(b) This is a Company owned line (worked by the Government). The Government have at present no proposal to include the conversion of this line in the Fourth Plan.

Catering by Voluntary Bodies

6988. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some voluntary bodies are being created to take up Railway Catering in the name of the Railway Users Food Supply Samaj;

(b) whether any voluntary bodies have come forward to take up such work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) The Railways are not creating any voluntary bodies under the name of the Railways Users' Food Supply Samaj.

(b) and (c). A request has been received from the Garhwal Jan Sewak Samaj, Delhi, offering their services to take up catering arrangements on Railways.

Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6989. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to paras 5.15 to 5.17 on page 41 of the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1968-69, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to make the institution of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes more effective and also to maintain the dignity of this high post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Instructions are being issued in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs to make available to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the information and the documents which he may require.

Cost of Railway Saloons and Annual maintenance

6990. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of saloons and their capital cost in the Railway system;

(b) what is the cost of their annual maintenance including the traction cost when they are on the line;

(c) whether the total mileage done by them is checked by higher officers and what was its average per officer last year;

(d) the reasons why there are no rules prohibiting the use of saloons, when the work can be done equally well by travel on ordinary trains and alternatively the reason why officers using saloons should not be asked to state the

reason why the work cannot be done by travel on ordinary trains ; and

(e) whether there are any difficulties in converting saloons into passenger bogies and whether Government propose to prepare a phased plan for such conversion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Maintenance and haulage costs of these vehicles are not maintained separately.

(c) No records regarding the mileage earned by saloons are maintained.

(d) Inspection carriages are used by Railway Officers only when travelling on duty for purposes of inspection of Railway track, signals, station yards etc. These inspection carriages also provide office room to be utilisied for granting interviews to staff, officers and public whether on run or when halting at a station as also for disposing official papers which would otherwise accumulate till the officer returned to Headquarters. Officers are also required to travel frequently in train service to look into the difficulties of travelling public and check on the standard of amenities provided on trains and stations. Officers normally do not use inspection carriages for going to a place where Rest House facilities are provided. Attachment of inspection carriages is also prohibited on a number of important trains. No further rules prohibiting the use of inspection carriages are considered necessary.

(e) Conversion of these inspection carriages into passenger coaches is not feasible as 65% of these carriages are 4-wheelers and unfit to move by fast trains and can only move by passenger or goods trains. Bogie carriages are mostly wooden bodied, and in the interest of safety of passengers, it is not the policy to provide wooden bodied passenger coaches.

Forfeiture of Government contribution to Prqvident Fund in respect of Certain Employees of Matunga Railway Workshop (Central Railway)

6991. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager, Central Railway has served orders on certain employees of the Matunga Railway Workshop forfeiting the full amount of Government contribution to their provident fund, under reference No. E. 214. M/MISC. Settlement/DPF of SEE (W/S)'s Office, Matunga, dated the 1/3rd December, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this order has been passed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) The orders for withholding of Government Contribution to Provident Fund were passed in accordance with the rules as the employees concerned were dismissed from service for grave misconduct.

Disposal of scrap by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

6992. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the items (names) of scrap, weight and value thereof disposed of in the three plants of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. during the last three years year-wise ; and

(b) the method of their distribution.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The numerous items of steel scrap/defectives are broadly classified as :

(1) Melting scrap (2) Re-rollable scrap.

(3) Industrial scrap. (4) Defectives.

Statistics have, however, been maintained only under two heads *viz.*, Iron scrap and steel scrap, covering all the above four categories. Despatches of these together with their value

for the last three years are given below :—

	Value in (Rupees million) Figures in '000 tonnes.			
Year	*Category*			*Value*
	Iron Scrap	*Steel Scrap*	*Total*	*Scrap*
1967-68	44	40	84	31.7
1968-69	53	42	95	41.7
1969-70	84	59	143	78.2

(b) *Melting Scrap* : This is consumed mostly by the Steel Plants themselves in their own furnaces.

Cast Iron Scrap : This is mostly sold to foundries as substitute for pig iron.

Re-rollable Scrap : It consists of defective billets, defective sleeper bars, defective structurals, heavy structural cuttings and roll spoils, billet cuttings, etc. These are being distributed by HSL to the various scrap re-rollers. In the case of defective billets, about 50% is being supplied to those borne on the lists of Directors of Industries and the balance to those borne on the list of the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association. If and when there is lack of sufficient demand for any particular item from the Scrap Re-rollers, HSL advertise the same for sale so that whoever is interested in the material can purchase it.

Industrial Scrap and Defectives : The items falling in this category are mostly sent to Hindustan Steel Ltd's stockyards for direct sale to consumers. In the case of CR Sheets and CR Sheet cuttings, where the demand is fairly heavy, the material is being sold to consumers from the Stockyards against recommendations made by the State Directors of Industries.

Awarding of contracts by Rourkela Steel Plant to break Ingot Mould

6993. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any contract was given to contractors at the Rourkela Steel Plant during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 to break the ingot mould, which is made of pig iron ;

(b) if so, what was the rate for breaking such ingot mould per ton and to whom the contract was given and how many tons of such mould was broken in these years ;

(c) whether the rates of such contracts were revised upward in 1969 and 1970 ; and

(d) if so, what is the increased rate at which it was given in 1969 and the rate for 1970 and to whom this contract has been given at the higher rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Certification of Thermometers by I. S. I.

6994. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the various makes of thermometers that are manufactured by the industrial factories or concerns in the country ;

(b) which of them have been granted certification mark by the Indian Standards Institution ;

(c) whether the remaining makes had been certified before being put on sale in the open market ; and

(d) if so, whether they comply with the Standards fixed by the Indian Standards Institution ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Presuming that the information sought for relates to clinical thermometers, a list of the manufacturers is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3266/70]

(b) The following four firms have been granted licence to use ISI Certification Mark :

(1) M/s. National Instruments Ltd., 1/1, Raja Subodh Mullick Road, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32.

(2) M/s. N. D. Windsor & Co., 6-A, Saharanpur Road, Dehradun, having their Office at Gandhi Road, Dehradun.

(3) M/s. Ideal Thermometers, Raj Garh Road, Solan.

(4) M/s. Kanwal Scientific Production Pvt. Ltd., 37-A, Laxman Chowk, Dehradun (U. P.).

(c) and (d). Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, clinical Thermometers are covered by the definition of 'drug'. As such they are subject to the provisions of the said act.

Standardisation of Food items by I. S. I.

6995. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of items of food which have been standardised and certificated by the Indian Standards Institution till the end of March, 1970 ; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that those standards do not fall below the fixed one ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Indian Standards Institution has issued over 200 Standards on various items of food. The items of food products on which Standards have been issued by the I.S.I. upto 31-12-1969 are given in the printed list entitled "Sectional list of Indian Standards Agricultural and Food Products" a copy of which has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

(b) The ISI Certification Mark Scheme is a voluntary measure. Nevertheless, a number of other agencies are implementing these Standards through Statutory orders. Some of them are as follows:

(i) Standards on solvent extracted oils, de-oiled meal and edible flours are being enforced by the Directorate of Sugar & Vanaspati through the corresponding Government Order ;

(ii) Grading of sugar is being enforced by the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati ;

(iii) Standards on processed fruits and vegetables are enforced by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation under the Fruit Products Order ;

(iv) On a number of other items of food products, provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules are enforced by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development ; and

(v) Standards on fish and fisheries products are implemented by the Export Inspection Council, specially for quality control and preshipment inspection.

Extension of Railway service to Border Areas of Sunderbans

6996. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the plea regarding the extension of Railway Service to the Border areas of Sunderbans ;

(b) if so, the time by which Government will be in a position to start construction of these new sections ; and

(c) the reasons for not running direct trains between Bashirhat and Sealdah and Stations on the southern sections and northern sections of the Sealdah Division ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate traffic justification, it is not possible to consider the extension of Railway lines in the Sunderbans areas at

present. These have to await better times for consideration.

(c) Trains on Sealdah-Barasat main line section run under electric traction while those on Barasat-Hasanabad branch (on which Basirhat is situated) are operated by steam locomotives. Running of direct trains between Hasanabad/Basirhat and Sealdah entails change of traction at Barasat. Introduction of a direct steam train from Basirhat to Sealdah is not desirable because penetration of steam train in electrified territory will affect the section capacity and also the running of trains. Convenient connections, however, are available at Barasat.

Different Colours for Railway Coaches and Amenities on Railway Platforms

6997. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter of Dr. R. Charan in the Hindustan Times of the 2nd April that Railway coaches should be in different colours for each class and that coaches in which the alarm signal is pulled, a mechanism be made to flash a warning light out side;

(b) what is the rule or provision of seats on the Railway platforms and whether surveys would be made to provide seats where they are short of the rule; and

(c) whether there is a programme for introducing water seal latrines on Railway platforms and when this will be achieved for the bigger Railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes. The proposal to have different colours for different classes is not considered desirable as it will cause maintenance problems and will not be aesthetic. Arrangements already exist for indicating the coach on which the alarm signal has been pulled. No additional advantage will be gained by providing flashing lights, which will be more difficult to maintain.

(b) Provision of benches on platforms at stations is one of the basic amenities to be provided at all stations (including flag but excluding halt stations) on the Indian Railways. Only in about 35 stations this amenity is still to be provided and the Railways have been directed to provide the same before 31-3-1971.

(c) Replacement of existing dry type latrines by flush type latrines at stations, where piped water supply is available and by aequa privy or bore hole type latrines where piped water supply is not available, is done on a programmed basis by Railways.

Action on representations received from unrecognised Railway Union

6998. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3867 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding action on representations received from unrecognised Railway Unions and state:

(a) the detailed reasons for not replying to representations received from the unrecognised unions and for not entertaining into any correspondence with them;

(b) whether this policy is observed in all the Departments of Government or in the Railways alone; and

(c) what are the advantages of adopting this policy?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No reply is given to representations received from unrecognised unions/associations on Railways, as regular correspondence is conducted only with Unions recognised by the concerned Administration.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) It is not practicable to deal with numerous unrecognised unions.

Panel for Promotion of Commercial Clerks on South-Central Railway

6999. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the formation of the South Central Railway, a panel for

promotion of the Commercial Clerks in the Grade of Rs. 250-380 has not been drawn ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the promotions are done on *ad hoc* basis ignoring the real claimants ?

(c) if so, the detailed reasons therefor, and if not, the dates on which the panel was drawn with an exact copy of it ; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to draw a panel and the time likely to be taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, posts are filled on *ad hoc* basis by promotion of senior most suitable employees.

(c) and (d). Consequent upon formation of the South Central Railway, the question of drawing up chart of avenues of promotion of staff and preparation of the combined seniority lists had been under consideration of the Railway Administration. The chart of avenue promotion has since been finalised and notified. Selections for the post of Commercial Clerks in grade Rs. 250-380 (AS) on Secunderabad, Sholapur and Hubli Divisions have already been completed and panels are likely to be drawn up within a month. The selection on Vijayawada Division could not be held so far as the issue regarding fixation of seniority of the staff is still under consideration.

Memorandum by All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association, Secunderabad Division (South Central Railway)

7000. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association, Secunderabad Division (South Central Railway), submitted a memorandum to the Divisional Superintendent. Secunderabad Division and Labour Commissioner (C), Hyderabad in regard to the job analysis of the Kacheguda station ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the job-analysis was done by the Labour Department (C) and report was submitted to the Railway authorities ;

(c) if so, the details of the representation as well as the report of the Labour Enforcement Officer (C) ; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The representation is regarding reclassification of Parcel and Booking Clerks at Kacheguda under Hours of Employment Regulations. The Labour Enforcement Officer recommended reclassification of Parcel and Booking Clerks under the Hours of Employment Regulations.

(d) The recommendations of Labour Enforcement Officer are under examination by the Railway Administration.

Non-Display of Duty Rosters and List of Commercial at stations of Secunderabad Division (South Central Railway)

7001. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proper duty roster and duty list for the Commercial Clerks are not exhibited on all the stations of the Secunderabad Division, South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the nature of rosters provided ; and

(d) what action is taken by Government to ensure the display of proper duty rosters and duty lists on all the stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) In accordance with the provisions of the Hours of Employment Regulations, duty rosters for the Commercial Clerks have

been exhibited at all the stations of the Secunderabad Division of the South Central Railway wherever such staff is employed. These rules do not require the display of duty lists of staff.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Depending on the workload Commercial Clerks have been classified as either 'Continuous' or 'Essentially Intermittent' under the Hours of Employment Regulations and duty rosters provided for accordingly.

(d) Does not arise.

Over-bridge near level crossing at Thalankarapatikunnu, Kasaragod (Kerala) Southern Railway

7002. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an overbridge near the Railway level crossing at Thalankarapatikunnu in Kasaragod (Kerala) ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA)) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Additional Train from Mughal Sarai to Pathankot or running of Delux train between Amritsar and Howrah

7003. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to start an additional train from Mughal Sarai to Pathankot or to run the Delux train between Amritsar and Howrah from once a week to twice a week ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINITER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Scrap Rails to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

7004. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board had offered scrap Rails in February, 1969 and, if so, the price indicated by them ;

(b) the quantity indicated by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board the quantity supplied to the Board and the prices charged ;

(c) the reasons for short supply and the higher prices ; and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken to supply the balance and for reduction in prices, and by what date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On 5.2.69, Railway Board had issued instructions to all the Railways to sell surplus, unserviceable, dosolete and scrap rails to Electricity Boards at the rates indicated below plus 5% on deferred payment basis :

(i) For rails below 50 lbs, Rs. 485/— per M/T ex-site on the basis of sectional weight (without allowing any reduction in weight due to wear).

(ii) For rails of 50 lbs and above Rs. 461/- per M/T ex-site on the basis of sectional weight (without allowing any reduction in weight due to wear).

The above instructions were modified on 28.3.69 under which the Railways were advised to treat the above rates as floor prices and offer rails to Electricity Boards at the above prices or at the last auction/tender sale rate *whichever is higher* ensuring that the last sale rate is not more than 6 months old.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Extension of Railway Line upto Manipur

7005. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Railway line upto Manipur *i. e.* Jiribam;

(b) if so, when they propose to take up the survey; and

(c) if not, whether it will be considered?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to paucity of funds and lack of traffic justification, construction of a rail link to Jiribam cannot be considered at present.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE (PROCEDURE)

12 Hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Naidu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 376 (2) says:

> "A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

The business before the House is the Calling Attention Notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to it after the Calling Attention, not now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I am raising it under rule 376 (2). The second name has been included in the Calling Attention yesterday afternoon. I was told that the Calling Attention stands only in the name of Shri N. P. C. Naidu. Later I was told that the Calling Attention motion by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was not traceable in the office. That has been included afterwards. May I say this is irregular?........**

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, he will have to sit down. He has submitted something which has come to his notice. I will enquire into it. Merely because there is something in your mind, don't get up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is not in my mind; it is a fact.

**

It is a serious matter. The second name has been added on to the list later.**

That is an after thought.

**

I have seen it; in the ballot there was only one name, that of Shri Naidu....(*Interruption*) It should be re-balloted. This name was included afterwards.

**

MR. SPEAKER: You are persistently defying me, interrupting me and disturbing me every time.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): संजीदगी के साथ आप इस पर विचार कीजिये। गोलमाल बहुत हो रहा है। हम लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों के नाम रोज आते हैं, कुछ लोगों के नाम बिलकुल नहीं आते।

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide* Col. 189.

[Mr. Speaker]

One motion about ex-servicemen came. That was from Shri Naidu. That was the only one. As you know, when these come before the Speaker, the names are not mentioned in the list. That is the practice.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: They should be mentioned in future.

MR. SPEAKER: There was an allied one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Not received before 10.30.

MR. SPEAKER: It was by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. This was of the earlier day, the 16th. As they were the only two notices and we could go up to five names, there was no question of any balloting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:**

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) Every time Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta........(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I can assure the House that I am prepared to accept the selection of any two, three or four members selected by this House to go into it and if they say that it is perfectly right, I will have every right to punish the hon. Member.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Yes, Sir......(*Interruption*).

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): There is no need for any committee......(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Every time he tries to blame the Secretariat........(*Interruption*). It is not fair. Every time he is creating trouble unnecessarily. I warn him for the last time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I could not care less.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to tolerate it......(*Interruption*).

He is doing it every time. I warn him that I am not going to tolerate it in future.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप इसकी एन्क्वायरी कराइए। अगर मैं गलत हूंगा तो मैं इस्तीफा देने को तैयार हूं और यह गलत हो तो यह इस्तीफा दें। अगर यह प्रूव न कर सके कि मैंने मैल-प्रैक्टिसेज की है तो यह इस्तीफा दें और अगर मेरी गलती हो तो मैं इस्तीफा देने को तैयार हूं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Let there be an inquiry......(*Interruption*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him accept my challenge.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: There should be an inquiry......(*Interruptions*).

Are you prepared to hold an inquiry?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: If I am found false, I am prepared to resign. If he is found false, he must resign. Let him accept my challenge. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, certain things have been said which are not only insinuations to the Chair but to the whole House. I would request you to please look into the records and see that all those things are expunged and the Member is warned that he should not behave in this manner again. This is something which is insulting not only to the Chair but to the whole House. The House has a right to request you to see that the interests of the House are protected. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप एन्टायर बातों को इंक्वायरी करवाइये।··· (**व्यवधान**) ···

MR. SPEAKER: When you talk of something, as responsible Members of Parliament, I do expect that you should behave with responsibility. If there was some doubt about it,

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide* Col. 189

if you thought something was wrong, you could have informed the Secretary or you could have talked to me or written to me about it. It is a wrong thing to bring out such things, unfounded and baseless things, in the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Are you prepared to hold an inquiry? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: All that the Member said should be expunged from the proceedings. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing of such like remarks will go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I submit one thing? I agree there is no need of so much heat being generated on this question. So much heat should not have been generated on this. What happened was that Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu was informed by the office yesterday that there was no ballot and there was only one name. Sometimes, the Members are present at the time of the ballot; sometimes, I am also present. But now I have left entirely to the fate of the ballot. The question is this. When he was informed that there was no ballot and there was only one name, and, this morning, when he saw the Order Paper and found two names, there was a genuine doubt in his mind about it which may be unfounded. He should have talked to you and got the information. He just wanted to clarify his doubt from the Chair. Is it a wrong thing? The Members raise so many things here. I have no suspicion in my mind that Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta or somebody else is manipulating. There is no question of manipulation. Supposing some doubt comes in the mind of a Member, is it wrong to point out to you?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: But there is a way of doing things.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, some very serious allegations are made against your office by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. The best thing for you is to order an immediate inquiry into these allegations in order to remove any doubt from the minds of the people.

SHRI RANGA: So far as this matter is concerned, the Chair has already stated a fact. Where is the need for an inquiry at all?

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, you must take note of one thing. Shri Molahu Prasad is prepared to give 50 instances; Shri Biswas is prepared to give instances...... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is shouting that he can give you instances. What are you going to do?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : आप कमेटी बिठाइये।.... (व्यवधान) ....

MR. SPEAKER: You have put me a question. Then you have to sit down. Now I can quite appreciate hon. Members' feelings. But there are certain matters which are matters of procedure and I have to ask in the House. In these administrative matters, if something went wrong, the proper thing would have been for the hon. Member to write to the Secretary or write to me. You know everything goes in the name of the Speaker. I think the Secretariat receives hundreds of questions every day. Their examination and scrutiny has to be done and their relevancy has to be examined. Then they are sent to the Ministries and they come back to the Secretariat with their comments. In this matter I can only say that before I saw this, I had not seen the name. The names never come to me. They just come in that form. This practice was decided during my predecessor's time. The hon. Member meets me almost daily. He could have discussed this and brought it to my notice. As far as other matters are concerned, I do not know. My Secretary told me that Mr. Molahu Prasad writes every now and then letters and I am prepared to lay those letters before.......

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : भाव अच्छा होता है, भाषा भले ही अच्छी न हो।

MR. SPEAKER: any two or three members of this House and I am prepared to accept their verdict about my Secretariat. If the verdict goes against him, he should be prepared to accept it. Some hon. Members *rose*.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं तथ्य उपस्थित करने के लिये तैयार हूं । ···(**व्यवधान**)···

MR. SPEAKER: Now drop it please. That is enough.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मुझे अपनी स्थिति बताने दीजिये क्योंकि सीरियस एलिगेशन्स लगाये गये हैं। मेरा कहना सिर्फ इतना ही है कि मैं जो कालिंग अटेन्शन देता हूं वह दस बजे के पहले ही देता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि या तो आप इसकी इंक्वायरी करवा लीजिये ···(**व्यवधान**)···मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिये और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने कहा है उसको वे लिखकर दें और फिर इंक्वायरी के बाद अगर उनकी बात गलत निकले तो वे इस्तीफा दें और अगर मेरी निकलेगी तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूंगा। वरना ये जो चार्जेज हैं उनको वापिस लेना चाहिये। ···(**व्यवधान**)···

MR. SPEAKER: This matter, as explained by Mr. Banerjee, appears like this that Mr. Basu was informed that there is only one name. When all these were discussed, he told me that there was one of the earlier date also pending.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Why don't the two names go for ballot? (*Interruptions*).

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काज आफ कम्प्लेन्ट तो मेरी है। यह जो नोटिस थी, वह पहले बैलट होनी चाहिये थी और मेरा नम्बर पहले आना चाहिये था। इस तरह से काज आफ कम्प्लेन्ट तो मेरी है।

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Statement of Minister of Defence re. Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Reported statement made by the Minister of Defence urging the States to help in resettlement of ex-servicemen in the States."

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 8th meeting of the Indian Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board was held on the 18th April, 1970 at Jaipur under my chairmanship. The main aim of the Board is to look into the problems of ex-Servicemen. The interest being taken in this matter by the States was evident from the fact that the meeting was attended by two Chief Ministers, Ministers from some States and senior representatives from others. At the meeting I explained that for keeping the army young and fit for action, it was necessary to release a large percentage of men, JCOs and officers at comparatively younger age than is the practice on the civil side. Their rehabilitation must, therefore, be considered to be a national problem. Moreover, their training and background of hard and disciplined life is a social asset which should be used to our advantage by utilising their services in all spheres of life.

I took this opportunity to draw the attention of all concerned to the various aspects of rehabilitation/resettlement of officers, JCOs and other Ranks and more particularly of the released ECOs who had responded to our call at a difficult time. I explained that more than one third of the ECOs had been given permanent commissions and many of them had been observed in reserved and other vacancies under government, in private and public sectors, in agriculture and co-operatives; several have gone back to their old appointments, but a substantial proportion still remain to be rehabilitated. I commended their case to the State representatives for special consideration and intensification of efforts towards their speedy resettlement. For the Other Ranks, I mentioned that considerable improvement can be achieved by a

more sympathetic approach from district officials and through the full co-operation of employment exchanges. In this connection, I reiterated the concern which the Government and Parliament have regarding this problem. I am glad to say that all representatives of the States fully responded to my appeal and discussed several measures which could go to help in the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen. They promised whole-hearted co-operation in this matter and I am hopeful that with sustained efforts and the help of State and District authorities, we can look forward to significant improvement in this matter.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: When Chinese aggression came number of these people with better prospects before them like doctors and other business and professions before them, left all of them in the interest of the country and they joined the army and they became JCOs and ECOs. They have served the country very well at a time of need and they have protected the motherland. After their use, the Government have dropped them. They say that these are emergency officers and many of these people have been disbanded. They have become ex-army men now. When they want to go in for employment they are told, there is no job for them. They are not able to get any job. In their own field, in engineering, as doctors, etc. there are many people younger in age. Since these people are advanced in age; they are not able to get Government jobs. Even in public sector corporations like Fertilizer Corporation, Steel Corporation and Heavy Engineering Corporation, I have seen, many of these people have applied for jobs. But they are not able to get jobs. Only people with recommendations from Ministers and their relations are being appointed and these people are not getting jobs. In my constituency itself I know of such a case. One man of my constituency, an emergency officer was in a similar situation. He stayed here in Delhi for several months and he could not get a job.

He is told to take his turn. Like this, we find that these ex-service men have lost their jobs; they lost their prospects. Government is not in a position to help them. Government does not take interest to help them.

Today the ex-servicemen are observing fast before the Prime Minister's house. They are doing this in order to bring this fact to the notice of the Government. They have brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister. When they are fasting in front of the Prime Minister's house, the Prime Minister should have at least come before the House and made a statement. Instead of that we have to bring that to the notice of the House.

What are the steps that Government is taking to resettle them? Another important thing I wish to bring to your notice is this. The Gurkha regiment has been disbanded. The Chinese are employing them and they are paying more money and engaging their services so that they might be used against our country with their experience. What is the Government going to do about that so that these Gurkhas do not go and join the Chinese people? And what are the Government going to do to bring them back here and settle them in our country for the defence of our country? (*Interruptions*). We have a very big border facing Pakistan, China and other countries. Why cannot this Government try to draw up a programme to resettle these people on the borders so that they can guard our country at the time of emergency. Will the Government consider this proposal? In Kashmir, today, no ex-servicemen can go and purchase a land there and settle himself there. Will the Government permit them to settle in Kashmir by purchasing lands there?

May I know whether the Government will issue orders that ex-servicemen will get the first priority in getting jobs in these public sector undertakings? Also will the Government insist on the limited companies to whom they give loans that these ex-army men must be given first preference in the matter of appointment? Will the Government issue directions to them that in hospitals, engineering and other concerns, these ex-servicemen must be given first preference?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall try to answer the points which the hon. Member has raised.

First of all, I would like to say that the

[Shri Swaran Singh]

problem of the ECOs is not so much with regard to doctors or engineers because most of them have been absorbed. If there are any specific cases, I am prepared to look into them. These are the categories in which there are still shortages in the army. On the technical side, I am sure, the problem is not likely to present any serious difficulty. But, in the general cadre, there is a difficulty. Instead of making a general statement, I would like to take the opportunity of giving some figures from which the hon. Members can judge for themselves as to what has been done, what is proposed to be done and what is the size of the problem. The total number of ECOs who were on our rolls was 8,846.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: What has happened to those who have not registered themselves?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is no question of registering by individual officers. We know each individual. There are officers who have been on our rolls and we know about each individual. He is not expected to register himself. We know as to who is the ECO and what is their number.

The total number is 8,846 after excluding those who were either killed in action or who were not accounted for. Out of this, 3,702 officers have been graded fit for grant of permanent commission.

This means a fairly high percentage, about 42%. 2354 have been resettled or reverted to their civilian jobs. 359 officers have either refused assistance or have been released on disciplinary grounds. Therefore, we have nothing further to do with regard to them.

Of the total number of 8,846, about 2,400 ECOs in the general cadre remain to be resettled. This also includes those who have still to be released. So it is good to know the size of the problem. In actual terms, of the total number, some have either been granted permanent commission or have been resettled either in civil government service or in state undertakings, public sector undertakings, some in private sector also. The percentage that remains unsettled is about 27.5. This is a little more than one-fourth of the total number involved.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: What about the lower cadres, sepoys and others?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I mentioned that also.

About the ECOs, it is true that this number is large, but we have to keep in mind the basic fact that these officers were recruited for emergency; it was not a permanent commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): For facing bullets; now they are starving.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will be quite frank. I have every sampathy for them, but we must know the facts clearly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Lip sympathy.

SHRI SWARN SINGH: We had to lower the standard of recruitment when ECOs were taken. Even with a further relaxation, there will be some number who cannot make the grade for permanent absorption in the Army. This is the hard reality which has to be accepted. At the same time, we took several steps to find employment for them under the Central Government, under State Governments, in the private and public sectors and also in several other spheres. I have stated the number of persons absorbed. Still the number on our hands is sizeable. We are continuing our effort not only for employment but also to help them reestablish themselves so that they become useful members of society. In this respect, cooperatives of ECOs and also several other arrangements by way of financing, if they are interested in small scale industries—are being made. These are the various steps we are taking besides giving them the employment I have already stated.

As for the other persons, besides ECOs there also I would like to state the size of the problem. I think about 50,000 persons after finish-

ing their tenure as JCOs, sepoys and others are likely to be released because now the size of our Army is pretty large. They have to go back to their civilian work. If he was a peasant, he has to go back and till the land ; and if he has an industrial and urban background, with some training he will be back in civilian employment. So it is a sort of co-ordinate effort that we have made to look after the ex-servicemen.

The point has been made that they should also be resettled on certain land. We have taken some steps. More have to be taken. In this respect, we should be able to take help from the State Governments who are primarily in charge of land. Unless they co-operate, this cannot be done.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What about border areas ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : All border areas have State Governments excepting NEFA where we are ourselves doing something. Therefore we have to carry the State Governments with us. We are doing our best. This was one of the points discussed in the Jaipur meeting. I have already mentioned that both in the public sector and in the private sector we are trying to find out employment for them.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What about Gurkhas in Nepal who are going into the hands of the Chinese ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : I may be allowed to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is not there.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Gurkhas belong to Nepal. The Gurkhas have gone back to Nepal. They are within the jurisdiction of the Government of Nepal. If they want any help, we are prepared to give them, but they are free citizens. They have been joining several armies. They have joined the Indian army. Formerly they were in Singapore and Malaysia also as members of the British army. They might be employed on the civil side by other organisations. In respect of those who might want help, we will be certainly prepared to help.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि 50,000 व्यक्ति हर साल मिलेटरी से बाहर आते हैं और उन की जो ऐज है, वह 35 साल से 45 साल के बीच में होती है यानी वह काफी यंग होते हैं। उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के रिहैब्लिटेशन की स्कीम्स जो सेंटर या स्टेट्स में हैं, वह केवल आईवाश हैं और केवल कुछ लोगों को उनका लाभ हुआ है। हकीकत यह है कि करीब 90-95 प्रतिशत लोगों को सरकार की इस स्कीम से लाभ नहीं हुआ। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास एक छोटा सा सैल है आपके डिपार्टमेंट में जोकि बहुत पुअरली आर्गेनाइज्ड है और बहुत लो लेविल पर है। कोई बहुत सीनियर आफिसर उसके साथ नहीं है। स्टेट्स में भी ऐसे लोगों की रिहैब्लिटेशन की कोई एफैक्टिव स्कीम नहीं है। दरअसल यह एक तरह से आईवाश है। ज्यादातर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर आपने इसे छोड़ दिया है कि वह करेंगे। दरअसल वह कुछ करते नहीं हैं और उनकी जो ट्रेनिंग है, उसका लाभ देश को आगे भी मिलता रहे खास कर इमरजैंसी में और उन पर जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ है वह बेकार न जाय और देश को आगे भी उनसे लाभ मिलता रहे उसके लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था करने की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने कोई सर्वे किया है कि यह प्राब्लम कितनी बड़ी है, यदि नहीं किया है तो क्या अब करेंगे कि और मालूम करेंगे कि यह प्राब्लम कितनी बड़ी है ? मेरा कहना है कि अभी गवर्नमेंट को मालूम ही नहीं है कि यह कितनी बड़ी प्राब्लम है; क्या है अथवा क्या नहीं है।

दूसरी चीज जैसे कि बौरडर पर उनके रिसैटिलमेंट करने की बात है तो आपके पास कुछ प्लान बने भी होंगे, आपके पास प्रपोजल्स

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

आये होंगे लेकिन केवल कुछ ही हजार लोगों को रिहैब्लिटेट किया गया है और लोगों को नहीं किया गया है। अब जैसे राजस्थान है, ईस्ट बंगाल है, नागालैंड है, कश्मीर है, असम है या नेफा है, यह जो बौरडर स्टेट्स हैं तो क्या इनमें जैसा कि सरदार हुकम सिंह ने उस पिछली मीटिंग में कहा था कि इस प्रकार से बौरडर के ऊपर उन लोगों को सैटिल करना चाहिए जिससे कि देश की सीक्योरिटी को भी लाभ होगा, उनकी ट्रेनिंग का देश को लाभ आगे भी मिल सकेगा तो क्या मंत्री महोदय चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रैंस में उनसे यह इश्यू लेकर कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों का रिहैब्लिटेशन इन बौरडर स्टेट्स में हो सके ?

तीसरी चीज मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह सी० आर० पी०, बौरडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स, इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स यह जो उनकी पुलिस फोर्स है और जो कि सेंटर के तहत है, उनके अन्दर रिजरवेशन का एक परसेंटेज कोटा तय करेंगे कि इतने परसेंट लोगों को जरूर वहां पर नौकरी मिल सके ? इस तरह की क्या उनके पास कोई एक एफैक्टिव स्कीम है ?

आखिर में अभी मंत्री महोदय ने वह जो दो पेज का बयान पढ़ा है, उसमें उन्होंने कोई कौनक्रीट स्टेप नहीं बतलाया है कि इस चीज के लिए क्या स्टेप उन्होंने उठाया है और वह उन्हें रिहैब्लिटेट करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं उनकी एक लाइन यहां पढ़ देना चाहता हूं :

> "I am glad to say that all representatives of the States fully responded to my appeal and discussed several measures which could go to help in the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen."

यानी डिस्कस कर लिया और आप खुश हो गये लेकिन क्या स्टेप्स आप ने उठाये हैं, उनसे क्या असर होगा, प्राब्लम कितनी बड़ी है और उसका कितना असर होगा मंत्री महोदय यह तो बतलायें ? मंत्री जी बतलायें कि आखिर कौन से कौनक्रीट स्टेप्स उन्होंने उठाये हैं और उनका क्या असर होगा ?

आखीर में जैसा उन्होंने कहा, गोरखा लोग नेपाल जा रहे हैं और उससे हमें अपनी फौज में गोरखों की भरती नहीं मिलेगी, जो कि बहुत जरूरी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इन गोरखों को अपनी तरफ से आप आफर कीजिये कि हम आपका रिहैबिलिटेशन यहां चाहते हैं, नहीं तो चाइना के साथ उनकी सिम्पैथी बढ़ रही है जो हमारे लिये खतरनाक बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

जो इमर्जेन्सी कमीशन के आफिसर बैठे हुए हैं, आप उनसे मिल कर पर्सनली उनसे बात चीत करके इस बात के लिये कोई रास्ता निकालें कि वह अपना धरना और व्रत समाप्त कर दें।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The first point he mentioned was that the rehabilitation or the resettlement cell was manned by a comparatively junior officer. That is not correct. There are other senior officers and the head of the organisation is a Major General who goes round the States and is in touch with various State Governments.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Why cannot you form a Parliamentary Committee to look into the whole matter?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If the hon. Members are interested I shall give figures about the actual number of ex-servicemen. The problem of resettlement and rehabilitation does not extend to all ex-servicemen; it is only at a certain age—level that this problem exists and

the State Governments have collected some figures. It was again agreed in the last meeting in Jaipur that they should bring the figures up to date.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Have you got any figures with you?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Thirty thousand.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Only 30,000?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Thirty lakhs. I have already said that 50,000 retire every year; obviously it cannot be thirty thousand. But I should not stick to this figure; it may require alteration. As soon as the exact figures are available, if the hon. Member wants them he can get that information from me.

About the settlement in the border areas in various States we should keep in mind the conditions that prevail in the border areas of all the States; it varies from State to State. For instance, in Punjab people already plough land right up to the border and there is very little scope for resettlement there. On the Rajasthan border areas, the problem is mainly of water and some investigations are being made and the Rajasthan Government are investigating. This matter was discussed and there seems to be some chance but the matter requires further investigation... (*Interruptions.*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why not appoint a parliamentary Committee?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In West Bengal there is very little scope for resettlement. There is some scope in NEFA and that is being investigated. In Jammu and Kashmir also there are some restrictions which are part of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and they are trying to settle their own ex-servicemen, those who belong to that region, in certain areas in the border. But it is only in the lower part, particularly in the Jammu region, that there is some scope and the State Government is investigating the possibility.

About the CRP and the police force, there is no percentage at present. There is percentage for selection at a higher level for ECOs both in the security forces and in the State armed forces and the rest; there is no percentage at present for other ranks and such of them who qualify and who are of the acceptable age group are recruited.

Then, about the Gurkhas, I would like the hon. Member to understand the international complications. Those Gurkhas who served our army are entitled to go back to their own country, to Nepal, and in their own country it is their Government who looks after them. There are some Gurkhas who want to stay on in India. There is no restriction; we help them in a certain measure, but we can not project ourselves in relation to those Gurkhas who decide to go back to their own villages. (*Interruption*) It will be very unwise from the international point of view to go and try to look after them, except to make payment for their pension or do something more by way of hospital facilities or may be some education. But those who may like to settle here, we should think of those problems, and should not, under this garb, try to have a stick or a finger into their problems if they are settled in Nepal. This creates other complications, and we should be careful when we make such a suggestion.

About the fast of the ECOs, I would appeal to them that they should give up the fast, because we are doing all that is possible for them. (*Interruption.*) As I have said, a large percentage of them, 70 per cent of their total number, have either been granted permanent commission or they have been resettled or they have found other jobs. This is the hard core, and we are trying to do our best.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप उनसे मिलते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If the hon. Member has any influence with them, I would request him to join me in making the appeal because fasting does not solve any problem.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications Under Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1089 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1970, issued under Section 17 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

(2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1090 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1970, issued under Section 18 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3245/70.]

Conclusions and Recommendations of National Commission on Labour

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Hindi version of the Main Conclusions and Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3246/70.]

Reports of Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., 1968-69 and Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditer General thereon.

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3247/70.]

Report on Mid-term General Elections, 1968-69

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the Mid-term General Elections in India, 1968-69. Volume I (General). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3248/70.]

Report of Development Council for Leather and Leather Goods Industries, 1968-69

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Development Council for Leather and Leather Goods Industries for the year 1968-69, under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3249/70.]

12.48 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
MINUTES

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Seventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Thirty-fifth sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment)—Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो लगातार रिपोर्ट आती हैं उनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी के द्वारा जो रिपोर्टें देनी हैं हल्दिया, बरौनी रिफाइनरी के बारे में उनके सम्बन्ध में आप चेयरमैन को आदेश दीजिये कि वह जल्दी दें। मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि जब तक रिपोर्ट नहीं आयेगी, मैं कुछ नहीं करूंगा।

12.49 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377
APPOINTMENT OF ADVISERS TO WEST BENGAL GOVERNOR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, under Rule 377, I beg to mention the following.

The Governor of West Bengal, under the President's rule has delegated his powers to five of his newly-appointed advisers, giving the people to understand that they are forming a mini-cabinet and portfolios have been distributed amongst the said advisers. The Governor for himself has retained judicial and legislative departments and matters relating to the high court. Shri M. M. Basu, the Chief Secretary, who is one of the advisers, has revealed that the Governor will preside over the regular meetings of the advisers almost on the same lines as the cabinet meets.

The Parliament, under Article 356(a), has conferred on the President the power to delegate subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf. But there is no provision of authority for the Governor to deligate his powers to the advisers or any body else to act in his behalf. It could, therefore, be maintained that the steps taken so far by the Governor in appointing his advisers and empowering them and allotting portfolios to them are without authority and completely outside the jurisdiction.

In Article 356 of the Constitution which empowers the President to assume by a proclamation to himself or any of the functions of the Government of the State, it is clearly stated.

> "Provided that nothing in the clause shall authorise the President to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exerciseable by the High Court or to suspend in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to High Court."

We note in this regard that the Governor, Mr. Dhavan, has retained for himself judicial and legislative departments and matters relating to the high court. This is a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Constitution which governs the imposition of the President's rule in West Bengal.

It is also clear under what provisions of the Constitution the Governor is entitled to appoint Advisers. Article 309 is the only article providing for recruitments and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or the State. Selection of these advisers are under the circumstances unconstitutional, irregular and without any authority. The selection of these advisers and fixation of their terms of service and remuneration is arbitrary and without any sanction of law and is therefore untenable.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड में मैंने कल पढ़ा कि चीफ सेक्रेटरी पद

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के लिए जिस व्यक्ति को नामजद करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कहा गया था उस व्यक्ति को नामजद करने से गवर्नर ने इन्कार कर दिया है। अभी तक राष्ट्रपति के अधिकारों को डेलीगेट करने का कोई विधेयक इस सदन ने पास नहीं किया है। इसका मतलब है कि जो कार्यपालिका के अधिकार हैं वे राष्ट्रपति के पास हैं और जो विधान सभा के अधिकार हैं वे इस सदन के पास हैं। ऐसी हालत में यह मन-माने ढंग से गवर्नर क्यों कर रहा है। गवर्नर की तो कोई हस्ती नहीं है क्योंकि 356(ए) में कहा गया है :

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The Governor has given a contradiction in today's paper.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन गवर्नर के कंट्रेडिक्शन से मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है। हम इन चीजों का खुलासा केन्द्रीय सरकार से चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: If you wanted to raise it, you should have given notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : कालिंग एटेंशन अलग से दे दिया है मैंने।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basu has raised it under Rule 377. Let the Minister reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu has completely misread Article 356(1)(a). It has nothing to do with delegation of powers to the consultative committee or to Parliament or to anybody. Article 356(1)(a) says:

> "(a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State."

So, it has nothing to do with what the hon. member has said in his letter that Parliament, under Article 356(a) has conferred on the President the power to delegate subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf. Article 356 has nothing to do with this particular matter.

The other point he has raised is regarding the powers of the High Court. It is very plain that when the Governor says that he has got the judicial and legislative departments and matters relating to High Court, he is not reserving the powers of legal adjudication of the High Court to himself. He is only taking over the legislative and judicial departments which relate to certain executive matters. For instance, in the Central Government, there are certain matters relating to executive matters of the Supreme Court. It does not mean that the person who deals with the judicial department in the Ministry of Home Affairs has got the powers of the Supreme Court himself. Therefore to say that the Governor has reserved to himself the judicial and legislative powers of the High Court is completely wrong. There is no substance in it. The powers of the High Court are intact. They have not been taken away nor can they be taken away. Here the only point is the executive charge of the judicial and legislative departments would be with the Governor and not with one of the Advisers.

His third question was, under what authority the Governor has appointed these Advisers and how the portfolios were allocated. Article 166(3) clearly relates to the powers of the Governor to regulate the business of the Government by making rules, etc. Thereby he can designate officers to discharge certain duties of the State. Therefore, under these powers given to him by Article 366(3) these arrangements have been made by the Governor and there is nothing unconstitutional or wrong in whatever arrangements he has made in Bengal.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, there are serious charges against the present

Mysore Ministry and my party legislators have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister........

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): There is nothing on the agenda. Why are you permitting it? He should not be allowed to speak.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): I thought he sought your permission to raise this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I disallowed it. I think he has already said enough. I cannot allow him any more. It is a State matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to know whether any independent inquiry would be conducted........(*Interruptions*).

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Corruption is corruption, whichever party may commit it. There were charges against Shri Nijalingappa when he was the Chief Minister. There was no enquiry. Now there are charges against the present Ministry.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, you should not allow this discussion to go on.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Demands for Grants.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि टम्पल जोंज आदमी के बारे में वह पता लगा कर बतायेंगे कि वह सही आदमी है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका वह पता लगा रहे हैं। वह आ जाएगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, about Bengal the Minister has not given a clear reply as to how the Governor derived his powers.

12.58 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES —*Contd.*

श्री गं० च० दीक्षित (खंडवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने जो प्रणाली अपनायी है वह केवल एक शासन प्रणाली ही नहीं, लोकतंत्रीय प्रणाली ही नहीं है बल्कि एक जीवन प्रणाली भी है। उसमें व्यक्ति का विकास होता है। व्यक्ति के विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि समाज के प्रत्येक आदमी को सुशिक्षित बनाया जाए। प्रजासत्तात्मक प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत समाज के लोगों के जो मूलभूत अधिकार होते हैं, उनका वे तभी और उसी हालत में सदुपयोग कर सकते हैं जबकि वे शिक्षित बनें और आपस में मिल कर कोई निर्णय लें।

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue his speech after lunch.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377—*Contd.*

APPOINTMENT OF ADVISERS TO WEST BENGAL GOVERNOR—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: I want to inform Jyotirmoy Basu that I saw the matter which he gave under article 377 in the press this morning. He must be aware that the rules do not permit that until it is raised in the House. I would request all hon. Members to follow this rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: (Diamond Harbour): I wrote a letter to the President one day earlier.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस तरह की खबरें तो आती रहती हैं। जब तक टैक्स्ट पब्लिश नहीं होता तब तक आपको एतराज नहीं करना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: After all, we have certain rules to follow. It does not look nice not to follow them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : In any case, the Minister has got a way with a cock and bull story.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The text of his letter was not published in the papers today ; only a gist, the idea behind it, was published.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a fair practice.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri G. C. Dixit to continue his speech.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : Sir, I have sent a letter to you.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I have a point of order. The matter was raised regarding the action of the Governor of West Bengal that he has, without authority, in breach of the Constitution, appointed certain Advisers and allocated portfolios to them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How does this come in now ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : This matter was being discussed before lunch. While this matter was going on, some other matter was forced in and it was not concluded. A point of order was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye....

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : This is not the business before the House. Shri Dixit was called.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As I understand, this matter was raised before lunch. I would like to know if any other matter was taken up after that.

SHRI PARTHASARTHY (Rajampet) : Shri Dixit was called.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It was like this. When the matter was raised, a point of order, another matter, was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye. Those two matters were pending and, in between, the Minister intervened and answered the point raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and Mr. Madhu Limaye's point was not disposed of. When another hon. Member raised some question, there was some confusion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I understand. From what I learnt, a discussion on the demands of the Ministry of Education was taken up and Mr. Dixit was on his feet. Is that correct ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Not the Ministry of Education. Papers were laid on the Table. He started speaking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now understand that Mr. Dixit was called and he was on his feet on the demands of the Ministry of Education. That means that the matter you raised was disposed of. Maybe you may not be satisfied with the way it was disposed of. If you are not satisfied, there are other ways of raising it again, but not in this way.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : This is a serious constitutional matter. It becomes a point of order at any time because the State of West Bengal is going without a Constitution and without a Governor. It can be raised at any time. I will convince you that it is so. If that is so, it can be raised at any time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Misra, you know very well. You are an expert in rules and Constitution. A point of order can be raised only when there is an order in the House. Now the order in the House at the moment is the discussion of the demands of the Ministry of Education. How does that come in ? Kindly resort to some other means

under the rules. I understand that you are not satisfied with the way it was disposed of. But there are other ways open to you.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If the President says to-day that he is not a citizen of India, that matter is before the House. It concerns the very existence of the State.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : It is not a point of order. As regards Rashtrapatiji, he had kept that dignity. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have understood your point. Please don't use Rashtrapatiji's name. I suppose you are citing a hypothetical example. If such a thing happens, adjournment motion is there. Some other means can be adopted but not a point of order.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The very existence of this House is in question. If you don't appreciate my point, you may rule it out. Here by the Proclamation the President said this :

"I assume to myself as the President of India all functions of the Government of the said State and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State...."

The Governor has no constitutional power. It is now vested in the President. Now the Governor is acting under Art. 163 by appointing Advisers and distributing portfolios. How can he do that ? It must be done in the name of the President and by the President.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : I wanted to raise in the House to-day that the distribution of Gandhian literature has been stopped in the whole of West Bengal due to Naxalites having burnt Gandhian literature everywhere. This is very dangerous. In spite of President's rule being there, nothing has been done to restore the distribution of Gandhian literature. I have written you a letter also in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would welcome a letter from you any time, but not in this way. I think you should have given a call attention notice on the matter.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : But nothing has been taken notice of. So I wanted to raise it in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour): I gave a call attention motion on the atrocities committed by the Cambodian Junta on the Vietnamese civilians.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you given a notice ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, it will be considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You may ask the External Affairs Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri G. C. Dixit to continue his speech.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES —*Contd.*

श्री गं० च० दीक्षित (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था कि शासन व्यवस्था चलाने के लिए, जबकि हमने भारत में प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली अपना ली है, तब शासन का यह परम कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह इस बात को देखे कि समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का विकास हो रहा है या नहीं। और यह देखना तभी जायज होगा जबकि इस बात को देखा जायगा कि शासन ने देश में शिक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था कर दी है या नहीं। लेकिन आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं ? क्या प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए शिक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था की गई है ? क्या इस समय सामाजिक न्याय और अन्याय को पहचानने की ताकत प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में पैदा हो गई है ? ये बातें आज शासन नहीं देख रहा है। हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान में हमने देखा है कि शासन ने जितना धन बौद्धिक पूंजी के विकास की ओर लगाया है उतना धन

[श्री गं० च० दीक्षित]

मानवीय पूंजी के विकास की ओर नहीं लगाया है। हमारे आर्थिक विकास की जो योजनायें सन् 1950 में आरम्भ हुई उस समय हमने देखा कि शासन ने शिक्षा के लिए जो खर्च किया वह राष्ट्रीय आय का केवल दशमलव ·5 प्रतिशत था और पांचवें दशक के अंत में वह बढ़ कर 1·7 प्रतिशत हुआ। आज की परिस्थिति और भी विचित्र है। जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष से कम इस समय शिक्षा के स्तर को बढ़ावा देने के लिये रकम दी गई है। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि जिस प्रकार किसी कुशल मल्लाह से कहा जाये कि तू तूफानग्रस्त समुद्र में जिस समय उसमें उत्ताल तरंगे उठ रही हों एक जर्जरित जहाज बिना किसी साज सज्जा के लेकर किनारे लग जा उसी प्रकार आज केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री से शिक्षा के जहाज को बिना धन-राशि के पार लगाने को कहा जा रहा है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय उस व्यक्ति के सुपुर्द किया गया है जिसने अपने जीवन का बहुमूल्य काल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बिताया है और जिसने शिक्षा में एक क्रान्ति लायी है। ऐसे व्यक्ति से कहा जा रहा है कि शिक्षा के स्तर में उस समय उन्नति करो जब कि चारों तरफ अशान्ति की ज्वालायें जल रही हैं। छात्रों की अशांति को शून्य के निवेष से शान्त करना सम्भव नहीं है। यह तभी सम्भव होगा जबकि आर्थिक विकास के साथ साथ शिक्षा के लिए भी पर्याप्त पैसा दिया जावेगा परन्तु वास्तव में हो यह रहा है कि हमारी सरकार शिक्षा के लिए जो पैसा दे रही है वह कम दे रही है। आज अपने देश में जब हम इतर देशों से तुलना करते हैं तो साक्षरता का बिल्कुल अभाव पाते हैं। सन 1950 में हमारे देश में साक्षरता प्रतिशत 16.6 थी, सन् 1961 में वह बढ़कर 23.7 हुई और 1969 में वह बढ़कर 33 प्रतिशत हुई। जब हमारे देश में साक्षरता की यह हालत है तब शासन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कम से कम पैसा दे रहा है पर दीगर आर्थिक विकास की योजनाओं को सफलीभूत बनाने के लिए वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देता है। ऐसी हालत में हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा किस प्रकार कर पायेंगे? जनसंख्या के आधार पर सन् 1951 में हमारे देश में निरक्षरता 29.6 करोड़ थी जोकि 1969 में बढ़कर 34·9 करोड़ हो गई। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जब हम पहले से तुलना करते हैं तो हमारे यहां साक्षरता का प्रभाव बढ़ा हुआ पाते हैं, साक्षरता बढ़ी है परन्तु जनसंख्या के आधार पर, उसके अनुपात में जब हम तुलना करते हैं तो निरक्षरता ज्यादा बढ़ती हुई पाते हैं। यह निरक्षरता हमारे समाज के लिए अभिशाप है। जब तक यह निरक्षरता हमारे समाज में रहेगी तब तक हमारी जितनी भी योजनायें हैं, वह कभी भी सफलीभूत नहीं हो सकती हैं। तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से जब हम अपने देश की इतर देशों से तुलना करते हैं तो मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारे आर्थिक विकास की योजनायें यहां पर उतनी सफलीभूत नहीं होतीं जितनी कि इतर देशों की सफलीभूत होती हैं। इसका मूल कारण यह है कि हमारे लोगों के लिए जिन योजनाओं का निर्माण किया जाता है, जो कानून बनाये जाते हैं, जो समस्यायें निर्मित की जाती हैं उनको समझने की ताकत उनमें नहीं होती। हमने देखा कि 1946 में भूमि सुधार कानून के अन्तर्गत जापान में जब भूमि का वितरण किया गया तो दस में से नौ लोग जापान में ऐसे थे जोकि भूमि सुधार कानूनों को पढ़ सकते थे और समझ सकते थे। लेकिन आज भारत की क्या हालत है? क्या दस में से एक भी आदमी ऐसा है जो कि, उसके हित के लिए जिन कानूनों का निर्माण किया जाता है, उनको वह समझ ले? भले ही दूसरी तरफ आर्थिक विकास की नुमाइशों के लिए हम यह कहते

चले जावें कि हम देश का आर्थिक विकास कर, देश की रक्षा करेंगे परन्तु यह सम्भव बिना शिक्षा के नहीं होगा। स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के काल से हम यह नारा इस देश में देते चले आ रहे थे कि देश आजाद होने के बाद हम निरक्षरता दूर करेंगे, इस देश में अनिवार्य शिक्षा का प्रादुर्भाव करेंगे। साथ ही साथ हमने यह वचन भी दिया था कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद देश में बुनियादी तालीम का प्रादुर्भाव करेंगे लेकिन हम देखते क्या हैं ? भले ही महात्मा गांधी को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने के लिए बुनियादी तालीम की दुहाई दें या नुमायशी तौर पर प्रदर्शनी करने के लिए भले ही बुनियादी तालीम की दुहाई दें लेकिन शासन की ओर से बुनियादी तालीम के लिए जो सतही काम हुआ है उसको लेकर क्या साहस के साथ कोई कह सकता है कि बुनियादी तालीम में कोई काम हुआ है ? महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि शिक्षा का लक्ष्य तभी पूरा होगा जबकि दस्तकारी के माध्यम से या किसी काम धंधे के माध्यम से बालकों को शिक्षा दी जायेगी। आज बालकों के मानवीय विकास के प्रति हमारा खयाल बिल्कुल नहीं है। हम हर तरह से उनके मस्तिष्क में जानकारी ठूसने का प्रयत्न करते हैं परन्तु जो जानकारी उनको उपलब्ध कराई जाती है क्या वह जानकारी ऐसी होती है जोकि उनके जीवन को पूर्ण सफलतापूर्वक संचालित करने के लिये सहयोग दे ? हम देखते हैं कि जब बालक पाठशालाओं से बाहर निकलते हैं तो निकम्मे हो जाते हैं और निकम्मे होकर किसी प्रकार का काम नहीं कर सकते। तो सबसे पहला काम हमारा यही होना चाहिए कि बुनियादी तालीम काम धंधे के बल पर दें, बालकों की मानवीय शक्ति का विकास करें।

दूसरी बात मुझे पाठ्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है। हम विश्वविद्यालय का पाठ्यक्रम देखते हैं—हमने समाज-शास्त्र की शिक्षा दी, वाणिज्य शास्त्र की शिक्षा दी, राजनीति की शिक्षा दी, साहित्य की शिक्षा दी लेकिन कोई ऐसा भी पाठ्यक्रम है जिसके बल पर हम बालकों से यह कहें कि तुम अपना चरित्र उज्ज्वल बनावो, सच्चे मानव बनो ? क्या कोई ऐसा पाठ्यक्रम है जिसके द्वारा हम कहें कि समाज के प्रति तुम्हारा क्या कर्तव्य है ? होना तो यह चाहिए था कि विश्वविद्यालय से निकलने के बाद बालक अपने मस्तिष्क में यह समझने की भावना लेकर चलता कि सही और गलत क्या है और मानवीय उद्देश्य और उच्च परम्परा हमारे देश की क्या है। भारतीय शिक्षा का तो उद्देश्य है : सा विद्या या विमुक्तए। अपने देश की संस्कृति की रक्षा करने के लिए स्वार्थ वृत्ति से ऊपर उठने की हम विद्या दिया करते थे लेकिन आज वह विद्या गायब है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमने तरक्की की है, हम निरी बौद्धिकता की तरफ लड़कों को ले गये हैं। आज जब तक विश्वविद्यालय के पुनीत प्रांगण में यह मनोवृत्ति कायम रहेगी कि छात्रों को जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है वह काम धन्धे और नौकरी के लिये दी जा रही है और जब तक यह भावना छात्रों के दिल में जमी रहेगी तब तक विश्वविद्यालय के पुनीत प्रांगण में कभी भी शान्ति कायम नहीं रह सकती।

हमारे पास केवल दो विकल्प हैं। एक यह कि हमारा जो शासन है, वह हमारी शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम अपने हाथ में ले लें और साथ ही काम धन्धे देने का कार्यक्रम भी अपने हाथ में ले लें यह एलान कर दे कि शिक्षा देने का कार्य सरकार के हाथ में है, अर्थात् पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण शिक्षा का कर दिया गया है, और काम धन्धे देने का काम भी सरकार ने अपने हाथों में ले लिया है जैसे कि साम्यवादी देशों में हुआ करता है।

या दूसरा विकल्प यह है कि छात्रों के मस्तिष्क से यह भावना निकाल दी जाये कि

[श्री गं० च० दीक्षित]

जो शिक्षा तुम्हें दी जा रही है वह शिक्षा काम धन्धे के लिये नहीं बल्कि तुम्हारा उच्च चरित्र बनाने के लिये दी जा रही है। जिस दिन इन दोनों विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प को भी सरकार अपना लेगी उसी दिन से विश्वविद्यालयों में शांति स्थापित हो जायेगी।

हमने हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का वह दृश्य देखा है जब कि उसकी प्रत्येक ईंट में विश्वविद्यालय के सम्पूर्ण प्रांगण में स्वर्गीय पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय के ये शब्द मुखरित हुआ करते थे :

मातृ देवो भव, पितृ देवो भव,
सत्यात न प्रमिदितव्यम।

लेकिन आज उस विश्वविद्यालय में क्या हो रहा है? उसका मूल कारण यह है कि छात्र जब यह देखता है जब उसको यह मालूम पड़ता है कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण से निकल कर काम धन्धा उसे नहीं मिलेगा तब असंतोष की ज्वाला उसके मन में भड़क उठती है और वह समाज को लांछित करता है। जो समाज उसको काम धन्धा नहीं दे सकता, जो उसके जीवन के 10, 12 साल बरबाद करता है, वह उस समाज को घृणित समाज समझता है और उसको नष्ट करने की प्रेरणा उसमें जाग उठती है। और इसीलिये वह यह चाहता है और उसमें एक असंतोष की ज्वाला भभकती है कि मैं ऐसे समाज के प्रति क्यों निष्ठा करूं, मैं ऐसे समाज को क्यों जाग्रत करूं।

इसलिये मैं शासन से अपील करता हूं कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस बात को कोशिश करे कि छात्रों को ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाये जो उन्हें उच्च चरित्र बनाने की तरफ प्रेरणा दे जिससे भारत का मुख उज्ज्वल कर सकें।

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK (Chanda) : In the days of diarchy, Education was a transferred subject. At that time, our popular Ministers in charge of Education were always putting forward the plea that for want of funds, they were unable to eradicate illiteracy and also make primary education compulsory. They said the finances were controlled by Britishers and therefore, they were unable to do it. But if we see the conditions obtaining today even after two decades of independence, the position has not very much changed.

In this connection, I want to give some figures with regard to literacy and illiteracy. Literacy in 1951 was 16.6 per cent as against 24 per cent in 1961. I am glad there was an annual growth rate of 0.7 per cent. The number of illiterates in 1951 was 59 million as against 105 million in 1961—of course, this has to be offset against the increase in population of 2.15 per cent. The number of illiterates in 1951 was 298 millions and in 1961 334 million. The population in 1961 was 439.2 million. This works out to the figure of 3 illiterates out of every 4 of the population. In fact, the conclusion from these figures will be that though there is a literacy growth of 0.7 per cent in the decade 1951—61, though literacy is increasing, the illiterates are also increasing, wich is a paradox, which still remains.

This adult illiteracy has serious drawbacks. In the first place, adult franchise, which we have taken as the basis for our parliamentary democracy, and adult illiteracy cannot, to my mind, co-exist because adult franchise necessarily involves the idea that people understand the programmes and ideologies of the different parties and then enter into a certain pattern of voting. Since this is the inherent idea, it is very difficult to understand how the two can go together.

Some 334 millions have exercised their franchise. How? I will give you a small instance. In 1952 in my constituency a Mohammedan gentleman was put up to the Lok Sabha. I met an old Hindu woman returning after voting. When I asked her for whom she had voted, she said that she had voted for the bullocks.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): That was a wrong question.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : I am giving an illustration to show that people do not understand and, therefore, eradication of illiteracy is necessary. It is not with regard to anything else. Whether it is right or wrong, you are not the judge here.

I asked her further how she voted for a Mohammedan since she was an old Hindu lady who had done a lot of pilgrimages etc. She said she had not voted for a Mohammedan but only for the bullocks. This is the pattern of voting that is going on, and people do not even know the candidates.

Secondly, we have taken up the family planning programme very seriously. It is very necessary, there is no question. We are offering Rs. 20 for man who brings people for sterilisation vasectomy and other things. If adult illiteracy was not there and if people had the capacity to understand things, there would be no necessity for all this. Adult illiteracy has been hampering our family planning programme, and, therefore, the real impact which we expect is not there.

Thirdly, we have got so many social and economic development plans. The illiterate rural population is not, as a matter of fact, able to co-operate and partake in the agricultural and other developmental programmes, and therefore, necessarily there is a wide gap between our targets and our achievements.

The last but the most serious drawback is that the traders, politicians, trade-unionists and subversive elements have been exploiting the adult illiterate population. They have almost become a play field for all these types of people, and because of their illiteracy they are not able to put up a proper defence, they are not able to defend themselves, and they cannot insist on their rights. Therefore, for putting an end to this sort of exploitation and for removing the other drawbacks which I have mentioned, eradication of adult illiteracy is a must. My hon. friend Mr. Reddy spoke on this point yesterday and I do not want to dwell at length. I should say that holding classes during summer for two or three months through various voluntary organisations with various types of teachers and university students would be one of the methods by which we can transform these adult illiterates into intelligent and, discriminating citizens. I congratulate the Maharashtra Government who have taken up this programme, but unfortunately the follow-up action necessary in all these cases, is not there. Follow-up action is more important than even the summer classes themselves. They have to be supplied with good books, printed in bold types giving them important hints on affairs which concern the rural population. If such books are given and proper inspection and supervision exercised over them, they will be able to keep on what they have acquired in the summer classes. Otherwise, whatever little they learn is forgotten.

The problem of adult illiteracy is aggravated because our failure to make primary education compulsory and free. We want to make primary education compulsory. In some States there is law which makes it compulsory but there is no strict enforcement of that law. In spite of article 45 of the Constitution, we remain where we were, even after two decades. The Centre cannot take shelter under the plea that it is a State subject. If the States do not do it, the Centre will have to make it a concurrent subject and introduce compulsory primary education in every nook and corner of our country. I am astonished that the young Turks who profess themselves to be the saviours of the country and of the poor have not laid emphasis on adult literacy and compulsory primary education as a point in their oft-repeated programme.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: No party has done that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : If illiteracy is removed how would they win elections?

SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK : I only hope that the so-called young Turks do not believe in the saying : where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise. In any case the hon. Minister should look into this matter and see that education is made a concurrent subject, so that the Centre can do what is to be done for eradication of adult illiteracy and making education compulsory at the primary stage.

[Shri K. M. Koushik]

School education is under the control of Zila Parishads and Panchayat Raj. It has become the playground of the politicians. Postings and transfers are politically motivated. We can see what politics goes on from what is happening in Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University. I do not want to dilate on that. Nobody who is working in an educational institution should be allowed to take part in politics as his attention gets divided. He will be spending more time in politics than on his scholastic work. Steps should be taken to see that politics is kept aloof from educational institutions.

Teaching in the primary stages is an art by itself. Six lakhs untrained teachers out of two million are allowed to teach in primary schools. Apart from that, eighty per cent of the schools do multiple teaching where simultaneously several classes are taught. There is no college in our country to train teachers for multiple teaching. I think this system should end.

A word about the CSIR which has come in for a lot of criticism in newspapers and in this House also. One senior professor from the Institute of Atomic Energy Bombay, who has now retired told me that the country has been swindled by the scientists and no useful work is being done. It is very unfortunate to say that. And now, I shall give a quotation from Dr. Sir C. V. Raman. Dr. C. V. Raman observed as follows :

> "Shahjehan built the Taj to bury one of his favourite wives. Let us be frank about it. Bhatnagar built the national laboratories to bury scientific instruments. Any defence of CSIR is meaningless. They are trying to defend the indefensible."

This is what Dr. C. V. Raman has said recently. So, this will give you an idea as to how the country has been swindled by the scientists. We thought, so far, only the traders and politicians were swindling, but now the scientists also have joined this swindling gang. I am sorry to say that.

Then, I do not know how the directors of regional laboratories are giving press interviews. Directors of individual national laboratories call for a press conference. I cannot understand what right they have got in giving press interviews. How can they call these fellows and address them ? That is a matter which I would leave to the Minister for being looked into.

Then, I plead for the appointment of a School Commission. Our primary teachers are dissatisfied. Their emoluments are very poor ; very meagre. They cannot put in any hard and sincere work. Their service conditions are not good. Even the text-books prescribed smack of nepotism and favouritism. It is not fair. The books are not of the required standard. They also contain a lot of inaccurate information and mis-statement of facts. Therefore, a Commission is very necessary in order to scrutinise and prescribe the conditions of service of the teachers. In this House itself, the question of defective maps has come up several times. Kashmir has been shown not as an integral part of India but outside India. If such maps and if such bad literature, including the voluminous Communist literature, fall into the hands of the young, the result is obvious—indiscipline, violence and the like. (*Interruption*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अगर लड़के कम्यूनिज्म की किताबें पढ़ेंगे, तो सब मामला ही ठीक हो जाएगा ।

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Shastriji, much can be said about it. Now, about the private institutions. There is a mushroom growth of secondary schools and colleges. If they give just Rs. 100 to a teacher, they will take an acknowledgement for Rs. 150 on the pay-rolls. This sort of fraud is going on. Actually, in one of the schools in my district, the District Inspector sent a report of 25 pages accusing the management of forgery, cheating and all that. It is now seven years and successive Chief Ministers are shielding that man who was running the school. They do not want him to be prosecuted though several complaints about him have been made. Successive Chief Ministers want to shield him because he is a very important man in the Congress, collecting a lot of

votes in the Elections. This is the state of affairs. These institutions do no good to the students and the country, and should not be allowed to continue.

With these words, I leave it to the Minister of Education to see what can be done to improve matters.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention and through you the attention of this House to the state of affairs that obtain in the most pampered child of the Education Minister, namely, the NCERT—National Council of Educational Research and Training. On the 29th January, 1968, a Review Committee had been appointed to go into the work of this Council and to suggest a programme of future development. Within a record time of six months, this Committee submitted its report and that report makes a beautiful reading. This Committee consisted of the most competent and eminent educationists of the country. It was headed by Dr. B. D. Nagchowdhuri.

Sir, it was sometime back that this House was told that the Education Ministry would implement the report of this Committee. I want to tell you that this report has been deliberately thrown to the winds, and its recommendations are not being implemented. This NCERT has an annual budget of Rs. 4 crores. It is a huge affair; more than a lakh of rupees is spent by this Council daily.

This Council runs some colleges known as regional colleges. In these colleges every student is given a stipend of Rs. 70 or 75 per month. These colleges have palatial buildings and they have four-year courses. This Committee has categorically recommended, and I quote from the Report:

> "We, therefore, recommend that fresh admissions to the four-year courses in the regional colleges of education should be discontinued with effect from 1969-70 and the resources and facilities thus released should be utilized for research and development of one-year course in service training programmes, extension services etc. which we have recommended elsewhere."

I will not go into the details, but the most important recommendation of this Reviewing Committee was that the four-year courses in these regional colleges must be terminated. I am told that this recommendation is not being implemented, these four-year courses are being continued, and some regional pressures are being artificially generated to say that the States do not want these colleges to be closed down and all that. I do not know what are the reasons, but the fact remains that one of the most important recommendations of the Reviewing Committee is not being implemented, it is being violated.

Another very important recommendation of this Reviewing Committee was that the National Institute of Education, which is a body working under this Council, should have only four departments. They were to be the Department of Science Education and Science Work, Department of Social Education and Humanities, Department of Primary Education and the Department of Educational Psychology. Here is an office order of the NCERT which says that there will be seven departments. The Reviewing Committee recommends four departments but here the decision is to have seven departments—Department of Educational Psychology, Department of Primary Education, Department of Science Education, Department of Social Sciences, Department of Teacher Education, Department of Teaching Aid and Department of Text-books. This is a blatant violation of the recommendations of this Committee.

Another important recommendation of this Committee was that the NCERT must have a director. I am quoting from the Report:

> "We, therefore, recommend that immediate steps should be taken to appoint a full-time Director for the Council. He should be an eminent educationists with teaching or research and administrative experience and should command respect from the academic community and find acceptance in the States on the basis of his competence and status in

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the field of education. We also recommend that his emoluments and status should be similar to that of a Vice-Chancellor of a Central University or the Director of an Institute of Technology. The procedure for his selection and appointment should also be the same."

I am told that a Director has been appointed for this NCERT. I would like to know from the hon. Education Minister whether the procedure for his selection and appointment has been the same as it obtains in the universities? Has he been selected by a Selection Board at all? And the Director who has been appointed is not an educationist at all. He is a retired Professor of Electrical Engineering and he has to conduct research in education and in school education. I am told, and I do not know how far it is true, that this gentleman who has been appointed as Director comes from Bangalore. Is it a coincidence that he should be from Bangalore? Probably, he was also a class mate of the hon. Minister; I do not know.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): I am rather shocked at his observations.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: But the fact remains that he is not an educationist.

This Committee reported that the NCERT must not be a technical wing of the Education Ministry.

"This may be done either by declaring it to be a deemed University under section 3 of the UGC Act or by declaring it by law as an institution of national importance."

I am told that it has been decided that NCERT will continue to be a technical wing of the Education Ministry. Here again one of the most important recommendations of the Reviewing Committee has been flouted.

Another important recommendation was:

"The academic atmosphere in the National Institute of Education is not properly developed because of status consciousness and hierarchical relationships. We recommend that the college staff of the Council should make it their particular responsibility to create an atmosphere where integration between different levels and between different departments is not affected by hierarchical considerations."

At present in every department in the NCERT there is a head, then there is a Professor, then there are field advisers, readers, lecturers, senior research assistants, research assistants, technical assistants and other assistants. Quite a large number of lecturers are there in each department and they do not lecture to anybody. There are in all about 110 readers but only three or four Professors in the Natioanl Institute of Education. Even according to the standards laid down by the UGC the ratio between the readers and Professors should be at least 5 : 1; if there are five readers, there should be one Professor. Now there are 110 readers and hardly three or four Professors. There is quite a large number of lecturers, about 80 of them, and they have no work to do.

There is a huge secretarial staff. There is a Secretary, then Under Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Section Officers, Administrative Officers, Superintendents and all that. These administrative people have two telephones on their tables and one at their residence and the academic staff have to behave as if they are the subordinates of these bureaucrats. It is primarily because the NCERT continues to be a wing of the Education Ministry that the same bureaucratic atmosphere prevails there which would prevail in any government Ministry.

Then you would be surprised that in most of the departments there is a large number of lecturers and some readers also but no professors and professors are not being appointed so that some of the readers may act as the heads of these departments.

If you were to go into the achievements of the NCERT you would be grossly disappointed. Except preparing some textbooks, which are shameful plagiarisation of foreign text-books,

almost translation of foreign textbooks, which are not at all suitable for Indian conditions, except preparing these few textbooks nothing has been done. Some good research work was being done but since this Report has been published and has been flouted and violated and not implemented, an atmosphere of utter frustration and dejection prevails in this institution. Some very good research people are being back from where they had come and the rest of the educationists and the academic people do not know what to do.

You would be startled to know that the former Education Minister, Dr. Triguna Sen had a mind to implement this Report. I am told that even a resolution was drafted and that it was okayed by some very eminent educationists of the country. It was lying with the Secretary in the Ministry. The Minister wanted that resolution to be signed by him. For four or five months the Education Secretary sat tight upon that resolution. It was never signed and finally things have come to a pass when that resolution has been shelved or pigeon-holed. All those recommendations have been flouted.

Some officials of the Ministry were in this Committee. Obviously, the intention was that these officials should associate themselves with the findings and studies of this Committee so that later on, they may be facilitated in implementing those recommendations. Those officials did not append any minute of dissent. That naturally meant that they were in agreement with the recommendations of this Committee. And those very officials are trying to throw off these recommendations to the four winds and proceed as if this research institution was a department of the Ministry. They are polluting the entire atmosphere of that institution and the whole academic atmosphere is being vitiated. No research work is being done. No academic people go to the class-room. The primary duty of this institution according to this Committee should have been to concentrate on research about learning, about motivation, about the aptitudes of the students in the schools and later on go down to the primary schools. But in this direction nothing has been done. For example, this Committee says: this Institute should concentrate on research and examination reform. Nothing is being done. What is being done is: seminars are being organised. There are lecturers in this Institutes who have attended 15 to 20 seminars. They say we just go and sit in those seminars and come back. This is a very expensive experiment which the Ministry has conducted. I would request the Education Minister to implement all the recommendations of this Reviewing Committee in letter and spirit or close down the shop and spare the exchequer four crores of rupees annually.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, when this country was engaged in the struggle for freedom it was often reiterated that it was our resolve to release the full potentialities of our people; to release them from the bondage of ignorance and to remove the darkness and confusion which has come upon our land.

Sir, today it is a matter of great regret that we cannot even pose the questions relating to Education in this form and instead we have to ask whether we still retain the goal of modernisation. Are we really tending towards becoming a modern society or are we going backwards when compared with Japan or even countries of South East Asia like Singapore ?

Sir, the question which poses itself to us is whether there is room in India for highly trained scientists. The names of Dr. Khurana who had to get his Nobel Prize as an American citizen and the name of Dr. Joseph who had to commit suicide, these two names beckon to us and demand an answer from us. Why don't the scientists want to come back to our country? Why can't they do research in this country ? The main reason, if the Minister is honest and candid, is that he has been able to do nothing about bureaucratic environment that persists in our country. It is not that our scientists need comforts, but what annoys the young, active and creative scientist is that they are pushed aside by administrators and bureaucrats who do not understand what modern scientific research entails.

Sir, there is a scientists' pool in this country.

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That scientists' pool, I would like to remind Dr. V. K. V. R. Rao, is a whirlpool of despair in which different professionally demoralised persons meet and bemoan their lot. Sir, the specialization which we seek in this country which we thought was our birthright is denied to us and it amazes me also that they know about it. It is not that they are ignorant. I quote the Prime Minister and, I think, she spoke as a Member of the Opposition on this occasion: "Certain tasks cannot be carried out owing to procedural difficulties. There are unnecessary irritations of the bureaucracy at headquarters or the ministries of the Government. We are not getting all the returns possible from our investment in scientific research nor are we utilising the talents of our young people in the best manner."

Sir, these are the Prime Minister's words at the Science Congress at Kharagpur. There are two aspects—one is scientific mentality and the other is darbari mentality which still persists. I quote from Dr. Zaheer who occupied a very high position. I regret the tone, the quality and the temper is darbari—"It was small wonder then that like earlier kings of Europe who patronised first scientific societies in their countries Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru also chose to remain the President of CSIR till his death." References to kingship in an environment where privy purses are taken away—references to the kings of Europe, those medieval kings about whom you know what a mess they made of Europe at that time, otherwise you know how Europe would have gone ahead—if this is the model before our heads of scientific institutions, you can well imagine what a far try it is from names like Jagdish Chand Bose, Profulla Chand Ray or even C. V. Raman who were mentioned here. That particular quotation was perhaps not very appropriate. I find a very appropriate quotation from C. V. Raman where he says that the CSIR has usurped the functions of carrying out basic research, which truly belong to the universities, without meeting the technological needs of industry. That is the crux of the matter.

When we talk of the report of the Sarkar Committee on which there were distinguished Members of this House and want action on it or want full facts about it, what we are concerned with is the grave danger that hangs over national scientific and industrial research. What is unsatisfactory about the Sarkar Committee report—I am referring to the majority report—which is given here is that there is a case of *suppressio veri*. The facts have not been placed before us and it is likely to jeopardise and prevent a genuine and vigorous effort by Parliament to raise the standard of scientific and industrial research in the country about which many Members here and in the other House have shown very great concern. It would seem that the report of the Sarkar Committee, Part I, which has come, has refused to fix responsibility and understand the tragedy of the situation where so much money has been used. We do not grudge more money for scientific research but the benefit that accrues to the nation must concern all of us no matter from which part of India we come.

We want to know from the Minister why the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has failed to achieve its aims. He circulated to us a document the other day which is a good publicity effort but what we want is the philosophy of research, the imperatives, the guidelines which the Minister has indicated and not a mere set of figures. We want to know from this particular Minister, who had aroused so many hopes in the country when he was appointed the Minister because here was a first-rate educationist, a man with a grand academic past, who had come into this position, whether there has been a wastage of resources or not. I for one, with all respect for him, find no evidence of new thinking; he is a prisoner in the old set-up and perhaps one day he will write his memoirs.

I, therefore, demand that as far as the CSIR is concerned, whatever documents came to their notice or possession should be very clearly brought before this House. They should not be prevented from the scrutiny of this House. If there are irregular appointments made, they must not continue to occupy those positions which they occupy in contravention of sound

principles of scientific administration. It is not a case of dispensing with or disposing of those people. It is mentioned in the minute of dissent, which is very important, that at least there are eight appointments which need very urgent scrutiny. The background has been revealed and the background is a very distressing one. There are also people who have been found guilty by the CBI. In that case the law must take its course and the highest standards of scientific administration must be upheld.

The implementation of Part I is what I am worried about. The report has its recommendations. But when will they see the light of the day as far as action is concerned? Or, will the report remain on the dustladen shelves of the Minister's office room? In the meetings which the Minister has had with the Directors of CSIR, he has urged them not to keep the old hierarchical order but to set up academic councils for laboratories in a semi-university design. What is the result of that exhortation? Has there been an understanding of the situation?

In this context I would refer to the note of dissent to which I drew your attention earlier. When the Minister looks at the note of dissent signed by Members of Parliament—as a matter of fact, the majority of Members of Parliament chose to sign the minute of dissent rather than side with the other group who authorised the report—can he still retain his self-complacency? The entire basis on which the Minister built his case that all is well and there are only minor defects, has been demolished. The minute of dissent has been admired in the press and by intellectual circles. Parliament must not be satisfied by the tranquillisers given by the Minister in the form of half measures. We must resolve in this Parliament to launch a fight to root out vested interests, no matter where they be. I will give a warning that the Government will be remiss if they lower the conduct in the highest scientific establishment of our country. It will be a dreadful commentary on our affairs in the eyes of the world. These were the chain of national laboratories. Mr. Nehru called them the temples of modern India. But today they are the junk yards of Indian bureaucracy. The hon. Minister was the Vice-President of the C.S.I.R. and, I hope, he still retains that post. I must ask him: What is his approach to the problem? Is he playing balance of power doctrine which is siding against one group or another or is he siding no group at all or is he boycotting them? What is his outlook to this question? Sometimes, the hon. Minister comes before the House and says he is more concerned with the question of policy.

15 hrs.

Recently, a particular case came to my notice—I crave your indulgence—of a person, Shri Nasiruddin, an Administrative Officer, who was suddenly transferred with great inconvenience to his children. Almost some sort of a vindictiveness was done to him. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any writ petition in the High Court and, if so, whether he has any comment on it.

Coming to this note of dissent to which I referred earlier, the minority report you may call it—I would say, it is, in fact, the majority report as far as the Members of Parliament are concerned—it gives all this material to show the bunglings and mismanagement of the C.S.I.R. from 1962-63 onwards. The Sarkar Committee Report which has come to us is a very distressing document because it mentions of irregularities but yet it has not probed into them fully. It shies away from the logical consequences which should have followed. In this context, one would like to know whether the report is serious in what it tells us. The hon. Minister tells us that an officer will be appointed to go into all these cases. There was an I.A.S. officer who was the Secretary of the Committee. But now a new officer will be appointed and, when he collects some more data, then perhaps another committee will be appointed and that committee will again recommend another officer to be appointed who will collect further data leading to another committee *ad nauseam*. That is not the way to proceed as far as the serious issues of scientific management are concerned.

I want to ask, take, for example, when the

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bye-laws were infringed or the bye-laws were subsequently modified, when was the approval of the Government of India secured and on what date? If those bye-laws were not followed fully, what has the Minister to tell us regarding the appointments which were made in those conditions, how particular persons were always functioning in these committees, again, and again, what were the instances of several persons being transferred from laboratory to laboratory, and then sent to the central office in order to accommodate these persons? All these are undoubtedly very serious matters which have to be gone into details.

When we come to the question of brain-drain, when we say that the people leave our country and go away, we must also understand why it happens. There is frustration amongst scientists who are competent persons and who are ignored because a certain vicious circle comes into operation. It is not a question of finding out whether this happened in one case or in many cases. Why it should happen at all is a disgrace to us. We have committed ourselves to a scientific revolution. This has been the spirit of our national movement which was marked by the holding of the Indian Science Congresses even in the pre-freedom period.

Several facts have been omitted. This is what the minute of dissent says. It says that there are certain facts which have not been brought out. In the very beginning of the note of dissent, it is stated:

> "Firstly, we find that the statements made by Dr. Zaheer before the Committee have been given an uncritical credence and an un-merited prominence. Secondly, several facts which strongly suggest that Dr. Zaheer may have unduly favoured his earlier associates from the PRL, Hyderabad, have been either completely omitted or mentioned very casually."

This needs to be gone into. There are very many details. I do not want to tire the patience of the House. There are various paragraphs of the minute of dissent which require implementation and which require analysis and judgment. I know this is what the Minister will say, "This is the Sarkar Committee; I am the Minister." I would say, the Sarkar Committee is the Sarkar Committee and Minister is also the *Sarkar*, that is, the Government. He cannot shelter himself behind this.

I would say here, these general conclusions about the Sarkar Committee Report, the note of dissent, these cases of Hyderabad officers, all these things, must be gone into. The hon. Minister must give a clear answer to all these points. As a matter of fact, I am surprised that there has been no separate chapter on the Selection Committees, their formation, their manner of functioning, how they selected the candidates, etc. There should have been a separate chapter. I hope, when Part II comes out, it should really remedy all the lacunae which are in Part I. We do not want to be told that the Committee was concerned with an act of diplomacy and did not want to offend any body. In this country we have to offend people. We, in the Opposition, have a bounden duty to put the Government in the dock because that is the basis on which democracy functions. You cannot win respect for your country and for scientific procedures in the country unless there is an unrelenting honesty of action. No matter even if it is your own blood brother on the other side, you have to accuse him incessantly in the interests of scientific progress.

Now, I would say, Sir, very strange explanations came from the Minister last time when we asked him about Dr. Parpia, Director of the Mysore Institute. He said he would refer the matter to Mr. Subramaniam. It passes our understanding. Mr. Subramaniam is a politician and not a very successful politician. Why trouble him in such matters, Sir?

Now I crave your indulgence to say a word about the higher institutes of Education in this country because that sets the pattern for others. We have IITs, you know, in various parts of the country. What are the lessons of technological development? Has the Minister not shown enough complacency so far as far as

building up of India's technological education is concerned? These institutes which were set up with technical collaboration seem to persist in technical collaboration as if it is a vow of matrimony. What is there to prevent them from standing on their own feet? Government has duplicated the administrative pattern of their own to these IITs, which are not suited to their administration. The present system of allocation of time for research, academic qualifications and categorisation of staff are not suited to provide recognition to real professional people. The professionals in particular are deprived of stimulation by encouragement necessary for research and specialisation. The interference in formulating courses is humiliating. The Directors' functions and their appointments and the acts of bureaucracy are over-centralised. The Professors have no powers and fundamental research is ignored. The Minister must take the House into confidence as to what are the guidelines for these IITs. Particularly, they give extensions to Directors. Sir, this Ministry is called Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs. I find that in fact it is the Ministry of Education and Old Affairs-very old affairs.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): Like the Minister.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: The particular problem is that the syllabus and the courses are very heavy. There is no time for library work. Students are depressed and demoralised and the rate of suicides has gone up. I would ask him to examine it. It is not a matter to be ignored.

I crave your indulgence, Sir, to refer to the question of libraries because without a library there can be no higher education. We know it ourselves. We are concerned with a libraries in our Parliament and elsewhere. Why is the Government not telling us as to what is the truth about these libraries? Here I find there is the Jha Committee on National Library and Khosla Committee on the National Library. I know one is with the article 'the' and the other is without the article. Perhaps the Minister can tell us what it means. Whatever it means, why don't you tell us the facts? Are these top-secret documents? Why should we not know about these? There is the National Advisory Board on Library set up under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Education in 1966 for establishment, improvement, regularisation, popularisation and development of libraries in the country in general. Nothing has been heard of it. The Board is dead as Dodo.

Sir, we have got the greatest living librarian of the world, a person who advises other countries, Mr. S. R. Ranganathan. I will salute him as the father of library science. Has the Minister taken him into confidence? Has he ever asked him about review procedures for library?

Sir, a word about the India Office Library because this is a matter which concerns all of us. Initially we had negotiations where we took a strong stand. Then we backed out. We backed out to the British Government. We went on bended knees to the British Government and the Pakistan Government and we accepted the principle of a tribunal arbitrating in the matter in 1965 and the latest progress in the matter is still a mystery. We do not know anything about it.

Coming nearer here, the Estimates Committee of Parliament writing on the National Archives of India made a startling disclosure that about two-thirds of the collection of 200,000 works are still to be listed. They do not have even staff to list them. They have been dumped there. These are valuable books. I demand of the Minister that a non-official committee of library experts be appointed to advise the Government to fill the lacunae. The question about the National Library is one thing which merits the attention of the Minister. Mr. Hiren Mukerjee here has time and again been raising this matter, but we do not know about the action taken. The Khosla Committee was appointed to go into the strained relations. There are strained relations everywhere. There are strained relations within the ruling party; there are strained relations between the ruling party and the opposition; there are strained relations in the Cabinet; and now there are strained relations within the

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

National Library. The Minister of Education to my mind, does not take us very seriously. That is my charge against him. The other day I raised the question about a book publishing House and PL 480 and he did not care to reply to me I make this charge against him. About the books that we are getting in this country, Sir, who decides? The book-sellers or the USIS or somebody else in a foreign embassy. Why should we be in this condition? I would like to know from the Minister whether these arrangements which have been made with the United States, the USIS and USSR are working to our advantage at all. This sort of association with USIS or some other organisation takes away all the initiative on their part, making them part and parcel of another organisation. The Indian edition is priced at 1/4 or 1/5 of the original American edition. The Indian publication is subsidised to the extent of 80% of the cost of production and then, Sir, there is a 'side show' which is run; I am told in official circles it is called 'irregular PL 480'. And this book programme side show is that certain general books are taken; they are reviewed, translated, approved. At each stage money is paid; then finally the book is printed; nobody wants that; the godown is also built for them and the books remain in the godowns always. This scenario will interest the Minister, who has got a very logical mind. That I grant to him.

I am prepared to lay on the Table here with your permission a list of books published by some academy; it says, 'thought-provoking publications'. I challange the Minister to tell me if any of these books listed here will provoke his thought or lull him to sleep; I challenge him. How are these books selected? How did they came to be known? There is a book called "Essence of Trade Unionism"—by a person called Feathers. We don't know whether there will be some other books by Bird or Crow or some other unknown author. I would like to ask him about this. Here is a Minister coming to be Minister of Education, a university teacher, a friend of school teachers. What is the condition of our schools and teachers? I would invite him any day to come with me to see the schools in Delhi and New Delhi, and see what they are.

One final word about student indiscipline; we often ask ourselves what is wrong with our students. But I think something is wrong with us rather than with our students.

I have got a case study here and this is about the Institute of Architecture. I find a news item here which is from *Evening News*, 20th April 1970 which says:

'Architecture school deadlock: Both sides stick to their guns'-that is, students and the academic side. What is the Minister doing, I don't know. The Minister says: No, I will not touch the whole thing—just like that certain character who would not decide what to do with Christ. He says, I wash my hands off. I find here certain editorials written, editorials which are not flattering to the Minister. Here is, an Editorial and I quote from the Editorial of journal called *Design*, April, 1966. It says:

> "There is a cynical indifference to the state of affairs on the part of the Education Ministry and an alarming rise in the percentage of failures each year......which do little credit either to the Board of Governors who manage its affairs or to the Ministry of Education which is supposed to oversee them."

This is about the School of Planning and Architecture. I also find here correspondence from Mr. Piloo Mody who has written a letter saying that he would like to resign from the Editorial Board of the Magazine with reference to this very editorial. I don't know what it is. I request the Minister that he should not hesitate to come in and exercise some judgment in these matters and that judgment is to look upon our educational problem as a matter of life and death, which is of vital concern to the nation.

There is one final word with which I will close. I asked the Minister a question whether he intended to celebrate the Centenary of Ananda Coomaraswamy, the greatest Asian who ever lived, to my mind, a person who understood Indian art, Indian culture, Indian literature, Indian science and so on, a link between India and Ceylon, a link between India and

South-East Asia; the Minister has replied to me by a negative answer; I don't know really what Kumaraswamy he thought; I hope there is no Congressman called Kumaraswamy. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में बोलने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। शिक्षा की पद्धति के बारे में, उसमें परिवर्तन लाने के बारे में, इस क्षेत्र में हमें जो असफलता हाथ लगी है, उसके बारे में अभी मेरे मित्र दीक्षित जी ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि देश में सभी लोग यह मानते हैं कि शिक्षा में प्रगति नहीं हुई है, शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी इस दिशा में कुछ किया नहीं जाता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस विषय में कुछ भी करने की स्थिति में हम नहीं रहे हैं। हालत ज्यों की त्यों चली आ रही है। इतना होने पर भी शिक्षा की मद पर होने वाला जो खर्च है और जो उसके लिये धनराशि आवंटित की गई है, वह भी बहुत थोड़ी है। लेकिन उस पर न जाकर मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, वाली कहावत ही आज चरितार्थ हो रही है। जितनी ज्यादा कमिशंज और कमेटियां बैठीं और जितनी ज्यादा शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में छानबीन की गई उतनी ही ज्यादा बीमारी बढ़ती गई, बीमारी का इलाज न होकर और भी खराबियां पैदा होती गईं।

अभी मेरे मित्र नाहाटा जी ने शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान एक रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाया था। इस तरह की बहुत सी रिपोर्टें हैं। अभी सोंधी जी भी एक रिपोर्ट का जिक्र कर रहे थे। रिपोर्टें तो बहुत सी पेश हुई हैं लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने उन पर कभी अमल करने की दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। राव साहब तो यहां तक कहते हैं :

"We find ourselves very helpless to do anything except giving advice."

अपनी इस हालत को उन्होंने इसी सदन में स्वयं स्वीकार किया है, अपनी विवशता को उन्होंने स्वयं यहां प्रकट किया है।

इस विषय पर और अधिक न कह कर मैं आज के दिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान दो खास मुद्दों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो मैं हिन्दी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय का काम हिन्दी का प्रसार और प्रचार करना है। हिन्दी हमारे देश की राष्ट्र भाषा है। संविधान ने उसको राष्ट्र भाषा का स्थान दिया है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि हिन्दी को वह स्थान अभी तक भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। एक कारण हिन्दी प्रेमियों का अधिक उत्साह हो सकता है। दूसरा दलगत राजनीति से प्रभावित होकर राज नेताओं का भाषा के बारे में अपनाया गया रुख हो सकता है। कारण कोई भी रहे हों लेकिन क्या केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस बारे में जागरूक रहा है, यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। मेरा खयाल है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में अपनी ओर से जो प्रयत्न उसको करने चाहिये थे उनको उसने नहीं किया। यह बिल्कुल असफल रहा है हिन्दी के मामले में। इनकी जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट है उसको अगर पढ़ा जाय तो उसमें इन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले वर्ष हिन्दी के लिये जो धनराशि रखी गई है, उसको खर्च नहीं किया जा सका है। इसी से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि हिन्दी की उपेक्षा इनके मंत्रालय द्वारा बराबर की जा रही है। स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये चौदह लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी लेकिन फरवरी तक चार लाख रुपए की ही सहा-

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

यता इन संगठनों को दी जा सकी थी। बाकी जो 10 लाख रुपया बचा उसके बारे में मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह क्यों खर्च नहीं किया गया ? स्वयं सेवी संगठनों के लिए जब चौदह लाख रुपए की राशि रखी गई थी और उस राशि का उपयोग हिन्दी के प्रसार और प्रचार में करना था अगर उसको खर्च करने में शिक्षा मंत्रालय असफल रहा है, तो उसकी इस असफलता को गम्भीर असफलता समझा जाना चाहिये और गम्भीर आरोप का वह भागीदार है।

भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिए, मैनुअल्ज और संहिताओं आदि के अनुवाद के लिए जो रुपया रखा गया था, उसको खर्च करने पर भी समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । केवल एक लाख रुपया इस काम में खर्च किया गया। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। अनुवाद कार्यक्रम को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये थी। आवश्यकता तो इस बात की थी कि इस काम के लिये ज्यादा धनराशि खर्च की जाती, लेकिन इसके लिये केवल दो लाख रुपये निर्धारित किये गये और उसमें से भी यह मंत्रालय केवल एक लाख रुपया खर्च कर पाया। जहां तक की काम की मात्रा का प्रश्न है, इस साल 23,000 पृष्ठों का अनुवाद होना था, लेकिन केवल 12,000 पृष्ठों का अनुवाद किया गया। इससे पता चलता है कि डा० राव हिन्दी के कितने प्रेमी हैं। मुझे कभी कभी डा० राव की नेकनीयती पर शंका होने लगती है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि डा० राव उस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, जहां दुर्भाग्य से हिन्दी का घोर विरोध किया जाता है। उन्होंने हिन्दी की जो अवहेलना की है'......

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : यह बात ठीक नहीं है। डा० राव उस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, जहां हिन्दी का विरोध नहीं है। मैसूर में हिन्दी का कोई विरोध नहीं है मद्रास में है। वह स्वयं हिन्दी-प्रेमी हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का कहना है कि डा० राव हिन्दी के विरोधी नहीं हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि डा० राव उस क्षेत्र से नहीं आते हैं, जहां हिन्दी का विरोध हो। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मंत्रालय का जो कार्य-कलाप रहा है, जो काम करने का तरीका रहा है, यदि उसके बारे में किसी तरह की शंका उत्पन्न होती है, तो मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी दें कि उनकी ओर से हिन्दी की उपेक्षा क्यों की गई।

जहां तक विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की हिन्दी की पुस्तकें तैयार करने के काम का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें भी अभी तक कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है। वह काम बड़ी धीमी रफ्तार से हो रहा है। पिछले वर्ष इस काम के लिये 1.50 करोड़ रुपया निर्धारित किया गया था, लेकिन उस में से केवल 60 लाख रुपया ही खर्च हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक बोर्ड के लिये जो राशि निर्धारित की गई थी, उसका भी केवल आधा भाग ही खर्च हुआ है।

इन सब बातों को देखने से इस नतीजे पर पहुंचना पड़ता है कि हिन्दी के प्रति इस मंत्रालय की जो नीति रही है, वह ऐसी नहीं है, जिससे लोगों के मन में विश्वास पैदा हो। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूं, जैसा कि श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा है, कि स्वयं डा० राव हिन्दी के हामी होंगे। लेकिन उनका मंत्रालय तो निश्चित रूप से उस रीति-नीति पर नहीं चल रहा है। वह तो हिन्दी की प्रगति के लिये कोई काम नहीं कर रहा है। मैंने मंत्रालय के अपने प्रतिवेदन और उसके द्वारा उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से यह बताने की कोशिश की है कि किस तरह से हिन्दी की उपेक्षा की गई है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी डा० राव

के अलावा किसी दूसरे की नहीं है, क्योंकि वही शिक्षा मंत्रालय के इंचार्ज हैं।

क्या मैं यह उम्मीद करूं कि डा० राव इस बात का जवाब देंगे कि यह कमी क्यों रही है ? क्या वह यह आश्वासन भी देंगे कि आइन्दा वह हिन्दी के विकास की ओर समुचित ध्यान देकर यह प्रयत्न करेंगे कि वह देश की राष्ट्रीय भाषा का स्थान ले सकें ? मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि हिन्दी को किसी पर लादा जाय। लेकिन मैं निश्चित रूप से यह चाहता हूं कि ऐसे साधन सुलभ किए जाएं, ऐसी स्थिति और ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जाए कि हिन्दी के प्रति लोगों में उत्साह और प्रेम हो और वे हिन्दी की ओर झुक सकें। इस काम का दायित्व डा० राव के जिम्मे है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि वह इसको पूरा करेंगे।

मैं डा० राव का ध्यान देश में बढ़ती हुई हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। हाल ही में हमारे देश में विद्यार्थियों में हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति बहुत जोरों से बढ़ती जा रही है। आये दिन अखबारों में ये समाचार प्रकाशित होते हैं कि किस तरह से परीक्षाओं में हत्याएं होती हैं और परीक्षा-केन्द्रों को युद्ध-स्थल बनाया जा रहा है। झांसी से करीब 120 मील की दूरी पर एक अध्यापक द्वारा नम्बर बढ़ाने की बात न स्वीकार किये जाने पर विद्यार्थियों ने उसकी बुढ़िया सास को कत्ल कर दिया। अमरोहा में परीक्षा केन्द्र की देख-रेख का कार्य जिलाधीश और पुलिस के द्वारा किया गया। बरेली के एक कालेज के चारों तरफ कांटेदार तार लगाने पड़े, ताकि बाहर के लोग परीक्षा में दखल न दे सकें। बंगाल में आये-दिन हिंसा की घटनाएं होती हैं। बनारस विश्वविद्यालय-महामना मालवीय जी द्वारा स्थापित विश्वविद्यालय—रोजाना अखाड़ेबाजी का केन्द्र बना हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं, राजस्थान जैसा प्रान्त भी इस प्रवाह से अछूता नहीं रह सका है, जहां हिंसा का कोई नाम तक नहीं रहा है। वहां भी विद्यार्थियों के दो दलों में झगड़ा हुआ, जिसमें कत्ल हुआ।

यह प्रवृत्ति देश के लिये, देश के प्रजातन्त्र के लिये सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये कारगर कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये। इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये, उसके इलाज के तौर पर, कहा जाता है कि विद्यार्थियों का कालेज की व्यवस्था में पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये, और परीक्षा की प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। चाहे कुछ भी किया जाये, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ये सब अधूरे इलाज हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कोठारी कमीशन ने कहा है।

> "Whatever else the educational system may or may not do, it should at least strive to enable young men and women to learn and practice civilised norms of behaviour and commit themselves honestly to social values of significance."

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोठारी कमीशन की इस राय के मुताबिक कार्य करने की दिशा में कोई कारगर कदम उठाए जाएंगे, तभी हमारे देश में हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति को रोका जा सकेगा।

जहां तक अध्यापकों का सम्बन्ध है, यह सही है कि उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठाया जा सकता है, क्योंकि आर्थिक साधनों की कमी है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे काम निश्चित रूप से किये जा सकते हैं, जिससे इस देश के अच्छे और योग्य लोगों में अध्यापक बनने की इच्छा पैदा हो सकती है। उनको मकानों और जमीन की एलाटमेंट, बच्चों को स्कालरशिप देने और दवा-दारू के बारे में कुछ सहूलियतें देने और उनका मान सम्मान कायम करने की व्यवस्था करने से हमारे देश में अच्छे लोग अध्यापक बनने के लिये प्रेरित होंगे। आज जो यह प्रवृत्ति है कि जिसको और कोई

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

रोजगार नहीं मिलता है, वह अध्यापक बनने की कोशिश करता है, उस प्रवृत्ति का अन्त करना पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL (Damoh): I would like to know whether my name is there or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name is there, but very low down in the list.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Many of my hon. friends here have expressed regret that sufficient attention has not been given for the development of Hindi. My glance through the budget grants made by Education Ministry shows that for the development of national language in 1969-70, the expenditure on Hindi in various forms come to Rs. 1.85 crores and for the 13 other Indian languages, Rs. 7.18 lakhs. The ratio is: Hindi: 13 Indian language: 27 : 1. I do not want to make any other observation.

There was a half an hour discussion in the House about expenditure met by the Government on the roll of honour which this Government wanted to show on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Here are some statistics. They spent this year some amounts on national heroes: Gandhiji—Rs.1.01 crores; Pandit Nehru-Rs. 3.119 crores; Lal Bahadur Shastri—39.79 lakhs; Zakir Hussain—Rs.2 lakhs; Netaji—Rs.5,000. The ratio—Gandhiji: Pandit Nehru; Shastri: Zakir Hussain: Neta ji : 2020 : 6238 : 800 : 40 : 1. No comment is necessary from me.

While going through the Budget grants one very interesting thing attracted my attention—what the Government are doing on moral and spiritual education. For 1968-69 the budget estimate was Rs. 20,000. For 1969-70—nil; for 1970-71—nil. Hail the Governments new sense of morality which has downed in the new milieu. On the basis of this new morality let me take up this report on the CSIR. This is not a report; this is a fraud committed on the hopes and expectations of this House on the basis of which the Sankar Committee was constituted. I observe with all sense of responsibility that this report is an intriguing document, intriguingly prepared with a view to intriguingly white wash the misdeeds of persons who denigrated this great institution into a cockpit of corruption, inefficiency, favouritism and power politics as against the high objectives of development of science and technology for the benfit of our nation. I charge this Government of this. I ask the Minister: is it a fact that the original report that was submitted was different? I have here the original report that was circulated among the Members of the Committee—a document of 235 pages. The final report that is with me here is 146 pages. What does it mean? It means that many documents, many facts have been suppressed, white-washed or with-held. It has been tainted, twisted and truncated. I shall give you some facts. A letter was submitted to the committee but that letter was not included even in the original report that was circulated among the members. What is this letter: a letter from D. S. Johar, SSO head of the division of micro-biology and sanitation dated December 5, 1961:

"Dear Mr. Kidwai,

Mr. A. Rahman, Assistant director, took the parcel from me containing the samples to be delivered to you. But the parcel was sent back to me from Bangalore by Dr. Parpia.

Now I am sending the parcel of the samples through Shri Gundu Rao of CFRRI who will be reaching Delhi on 10 December and who will personally meet you and deliver the articles, namely, grape wine (4), whisky (1), Vodka (1), and Gin (1) for your favour of valuable opinion.

I am very sorry for the delay. Hoping you won't mind it. With respectful regards,

Yours sincerely,
(D. S. Johar)."

This letter was circulated to the members,

but it was not included in the original and also in the final report.

Sir, I will quote a few other instances also. I can multiply many of such things. Another report has been whitewashed : the report on Shri Bharat Bhushan, a third class B. Sc. (Hons), and a second class M. Sc. who got the job of Assistant Director, RRL Hyderabad, by fraudulently describing himself as a Ph. D. It was mentioned in the original draft, but it was suppressed in the final draft. The confidential report of Dr. M. S. Ayyangar, Director of the Regional Laboratory, Jorhat, was mentioned in the original draft but was not mentioned in the final report. Dr. Qureshi, now Assistant Director, Geophysical Laboratory, Hyderabad, was manipulated to supersede three superior candidates for a job first carrying a scale of Rs. 700 to 1200 and suddenly, within a week, to the scale of Rs. 1300—1600. Instances can be multiplied. If the Education Minister wants them I shall give them to him. I have brought here one volume, containing one big chapter of the activities of the Hyderabad laboratory, a synopsis of it. If he wants, I can give him the original draft.

Now, I will tell you what the former Director General of the CSIR did? Nobody in the country knew that there were hidden jewels, a stockpile of hidden jewels, of scientific talent in Hyderabad. It was not known to anybody. But Dr. Husain Zaheer, when he became the Director-General of the CSIR, within four months, with the sweeping capacity of a military General, planted eight of his men from the Hyderabad laboratory to key-posts in different areas of the country. You will be astonished to know that these appointments were made without any advertisement whatsoever. First, Dr. S. A. Salatore was arbitrarily transferred and his pet, Dr. D. S. Datar was, first made Deputy Director of the Hyderabad laboratory, and within a week, he was given the post of Deputy Director of the Bhavnagar laboratory, without advertising the post. Then, Dr. Siddhu, who was personally requested by Dr. Husain Zaheer to accept the post of Director of Hyderabad laboratory, again without advertisement. Then, a select man of the Deputy Director of Petroleum Institute was by-passed, and Dr. Husain Zaheer appointed Mr. M. M. Krishna for the post, without advertisement. Then G. S. Chaudhuri was appointed Deputy Director of the CMERI at Durgapur by himself without advertisement. Dr. M. S. Ayyangar was made Director of the Jorhat laboratory; no advertisement. Dr. K. S. Chari made Design Engineer; no advertisement. Dr. Baldev Singh made ILO Director; no advertisement. Mr. Rahman, about whom even an article appeared in the *Statesman*, was also given charge of the historical unit at Rafi Marg, Delhi without the approval of the Governing Body, and transferring him from the laboratory against opposition from its director.

I charge Dr. Zaheer. Many of these things were suppressed by the former Director General. He is responsible for the following guilts: some posts were deliberately kept vacant by him for sometime, and then suddenly filled up by his chosen men. Secondly, posts were created, providing a higher pay to the existing incumbents. Thirdly, posts were created for which there was no necessity. Fourthly, posts were transferred from one laboratory to another....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have just started. I am contributing very valuable information;— and from the laboratory to the headquarters, for manipulating jobs for chosen persons. Fifthly, many senior posts were filled without advertisement, without selection committees, without any competition of talents, and hand-picking candidates of pre-arranged choice. Sixthly, he appointed persons in high posts who did not apply nor appeared for interview at the interview committee, but only chosen by the Director himself. As a result of this, it has become a cockpit of corruption, inefficiency, degeneration and degradation. It has degenerated the CSIR into a position where it is no longer a research centre. It has become an institution of mediocre scientists from which you cannot expect anything. A Rs. 20 lakh Hyderabad Classification Project and Dr. Siddhu, a duplicate of Dhanbad Fuel Research Project has now turned to

[Shri Samar Guha]

be a Rs 200 lakh project.

What does the report say about this? It says:

> "It should have struck the authority concerned that the appointment of such a large number of persons from one laboratory to the highest posts in the organisation will attract criticism and it should have been avoided in the interests of the organisation."

What is the comment? The comment says:

> "The committee have noted that in several cases out of the 270 cases studied by it, the CSIR have not followed the rule and regulations. It is not suggested that the violations of the rules has been made mala-fide. It may have happened because the authorities lost sight of the rules."

I would say, it is not the authority that lost sight of the rules. It was not expected of a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that he will succumb either to fear or to temptation. It has been done to save the skin of the 'Munne' of a certain illustrious house and darling our ruling family. Mr. Sarkar has got another job. He has become the one-man Chairman of the committee to enquire into the Birlas. I am very sorry to make this remark. It is not easy. If I had the time, I could have proved and substantiated my observations. I demand that if the Minister has any honesty, if he has any faith in this House, this original report that was circulated and that had been suppressed, that should be placed before this House and a full-fledged discussion should be held by this House to expose the sin committed by one who is known as the retired Chief Justice of India.

Now, Sir, Coming to another issue. A dacoity has been committed. I am referring to the para-psychology institute at Jaipur. It was transferred from Ganganagar to Jaipur at the request of Dr. Sampurnanand, then Chancellor of Rajasthan University. It was a regular Institute and 50 per cent of the expenses were borne by the UGC. Suddenly on 21st November, when the Director of this institute was on tour in America, the other authorities siezed that unit, sealed it and my report is that his manuscripts, all the data he had collected and his valuable research equipments have been sold out to an American researcher, who is also doing parapsychology research in an American institute. I had written a letter to the minister without knowing the full details; just seeing a report that appeared in the paper. In our country, we believe in the theory of *karma* and rebirth. Parapsychology, to me at least, is a very novel and new type of research conducted in our country and it would be very helpful for our philosophical understanding of the values and truth of the fundamentals of Indian culture. The minister gave a fishy reply, but I enquired about the whole matter from the Jaipur Institute. You will be astonished to hear what the Select Committee of the Teachers' Association have said about it. They have said:

> "The Director of the Department has unquestionably been given a rough deal by the university. The matter of this Department has been ineptly handled by the University authorities....The work being done by the Department is good and commendable and recommended that the Department be put on a permanent footing....The work done by the Department was highly useful and that the security of the tenure of the Director be ensured....The action taken by the university is most objectionable and untenable from every point of view."

This Director has been invited by 20 foreign countries, including two communist countries, Russia and East Germany. When he was in America on study tour, certainly it was not expected that the university authorities could commit raid and dacoity on the night of 21st November, in his institute. That institute has been scuttled, closed and sealed. Till now he has not got back his manuscripts, books, data and equipments. Most of these were his personal property and I have been told that in collusion with an American researcher, it has been sold out to the foreign country.

Now, Sir, in conclusion, I will only show this magazine to the Education Minister, which has been published by the Presidency College, Calcutta, every farthing of whose expenditure

is given by the Government. On the first page, it starts with a picture of Lenin, then a picture of Mao Tse-Tung, of Ho Chi Minh and others. It explains how revolution will be started. There are pictures of Charu Mazumdar, the first Naxalite leader, the Srikakulam leaders and so on. Sir, I have no anger. Rather I feel sad. I do not know how our brilliant boys lost their sight and how they could become anti-national. I would request the Education Minister immediately to institute an expert committee to make a study of the cases of at least a few of the brilliant students to find out why they get unpatriotic and anti-national.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेडक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस डिमाण्ड को सपोर्ट करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूं और धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया ।

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the chair*]

सभापति जी, मैं इस पद पर पांच मिनिस्टर देख चुकी हूं, ये इस पद पर पांचवे मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं पिछले 12 साल से देख रही हूं कि बहुत सी कमेटीज और कमीशन्ज इस मंत्रालय में बनते हैं, दो तीन साल में चार-पांच लाख रुपया खर्च करने के बाद उनकी रिपोर्टें आती हैं लेकिन उनपर कोई अमल नहीं होता है। यह डिपार्टमेंट एक ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट होना चाहिये, जो सारे देश की शिक्षा को कन्ट्रोल करे, सबको शिक्षा देने का काम करे, सबके लिये एक आदर्श डिपार्टमेंट बने, लेकिन यहां ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है, उल्टा हो रहा है। पहले जब श्री अब्बुल कलाम आजाद एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर थे तो बहनों के लिये कुछ गुंजाइश होती थी, लड़कियों के वास्ते कुछ आइटम्स होते थे। उनके बाद डा० श्री माली ने भी कुछ कोशिश की। उनके बाद चागला साहब आये और फिर तो मिनिस्टर आ रहे है, जा रहे हैं लेकिन इन मिनिस्टरों का भी कोई कुसूर नहीं है परन्तु जो डिपार्टमेंट के सेक्रेटरीज होते हैं उनको कोई श्रद्धा नहीं होती है। लड़कियों को जो इस तरह से इग्नोर किया जाता है उसकी वजह से यह डिपार्टमेंट बहुत बदनाम हो रहा है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहती हूं जिसका कि उन्हें जवाब देना पड़ेगा कि सेन्ट्रल एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के क्या फराइज हैं, क्या धर्म है और क्या ड्यूटीज हैं ? सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी बात के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंटेस को मना नहीं सकती है। लड़कियों की कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन करने, गांवों में टीचर्स को भेजने, इस तरह की किसी भी बात को ताकत आपके पास नहीं है। वे लोग आपकी कोई बात सुनते भी नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि फिर सेन्टर में एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेन्ट को रखने की क्या जरूरत है। यहां पर एडवाइजरी बोर्ड भी रखने की क्या जरूरत है ? ··(**व्यवधान**)··मैं कह रही हूं कि सेन्टर में एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है जबकि स्टेट्स में कोई काम कराने की ताकत आपके पास नहीं है। आप स्टेट्स को एडवाइज भी नहीं कर सकते हैं, कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन भी नहीं करा सकते हैं फिर यहां पर डिपार्टमेंट की क्या जरूरत रह जाती है। जब आप कोई काम नहीं करा सकते, कोई ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकते तो फिर इस विभाग का क्या फायदा है।

इस साल बजट में आपने 170 करोड़ रुपया रखा है लेकिन उसमें से 60-70 करोड़ तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर ही खर्च हो जायेगा तो फिर फायदा क्या है ? इम्बैलेंसेज होते जाते हैं लेकिन कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। आप अच्छे अच्छे पंडितों को, विद्वानों को और साइंटिस्ट्रेस को रखकर क्या करते हैं ? केवल रिपोर्ट बनाने में ही आप उनकी ताकत का इस्तेमाल करते हैं । अच्छी-अच्छी रिपोर्टें बनाना और दुनिया को दिखाना, बस इतना ही काम होता है । कमेटीज और कांफ्रेन्सेज में ताकत गंवाने के बजाय कुछ वास्तविक काम करने की भी कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

जहां तक आल इंडिया लिट्रेसी की फीगर्स का सवाल है वह केवल 24 परसेन्ट है। जिस स्टेट से मैं आती हूं, आंध्र प्रदेश वहां पर तो 20 परसेन्ट का ही एवरेज है । उसमें भी अगर तेलंगाना को अलग करके देखा जाए तो वहां पर वह सिर्फ 11 परसेन्ट ही है। आप कोई डाइरेक्ट स्कीम्स नहीं बना सकते हैं और न डायरेक्ट फंड्स दे सकते हैं। इसी तरह से बिहार, राजस्थान, यू० पी० और मध्य प्रदेश की हालत है कि वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । 22-23 सालों के बाद भी आज 24 परसेन्ट लिट्रेसी है और लड़कियों में तो 12 परसेन्ट ही लिट्रेसी है। आप सुन-सुन कर थक जाते हैं और हम भी कहते-कहते बेजार हो जाते हैं लेकिन डिपार्टमेंट में कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है । आपके पास न्याय करने की कोई ताकत भी नहीं है। मैं देखती हूं कि एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में और कोई भी काम नहीं हो रहा है सिवाय कमेटीज की रिपोर्ट बनाने के। आने जाने वाले मेहमानों को दिखाने के लिए ही यह सब किया जाता है । आजकल हरएक स्टेट में गड़बड़ है, हर स्कूल में गड़बड़ है। आपने गांधी सिन्टेनरी में एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया अभी यह रिपोर्ट आई है। अच्छा किया लेकिन बापूजी के मरने के बाद 22 साल गुजर गये, क्या सिलैबस में आपने गांधियन प्रिंसिपुल्स को कोई जगह दी है? आपने कुछ भी नहीं किया है। आपने दस हजार रुपया एक बार रखा, वह भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में खर्च हो गया । मिशनरी स्कूल वाले जिस तरह से रखते हैं उस तरह से आपने कभी नहीं किया । कितने दुख की बात है, जैसा कि समर गुह जी ने बताया कि इतने खराब पैम्फ्लेट छापे जाते हैं। जिनको हम चाहते नहीं वह छपकर आ रहे हैं। आखिर आपकी क्या जिम्मेदारी है? आज आंध्र में दो लाख टीचर्स स्ट्राइक पर हैं । 50 हजार बच्चे स्ट्राइक पर हैं लेकिन क्या आपने कभी इन्टरवीन किया ? आपकी कोई बात चलती नहीं। आखिर आपके पास क्या योजना है। मैं आपकी किताबें पढ़ती हूं लेकिन उनमें कोई भी आपकी योजना नहीं है। बच्चों में मारल स्प्रिचुअल जागरण पैदा करने के लिये आपके पास कोई भी योजना नहीं है। इस देश में जब स्वतन्त्रता नहीं हुई थी उस समय कुछ रेलिजस पढ़ाई भी हुआ करती थी लेकिन वह चीज भी गायब हो गई है। मारल, स्प्रिचुअल और रेलिजस, सभी तरह की एजूकेशन आज गायब हो गई है। घरों में आज स्प्रिचुअल स्पिरिट नहीं रह गई है। पढ़े लिखे लोगों में तो स्प्रिचुअल नाम की चीज है ही नहीं, अगर कुछ है तो अनपढ़ लोगों में ही है। इसलिये मैं समझती हूं कि आजकल के पढ़े लिखे लोगों से अनपढ़ लोग ही अच्छे हैं जो कि उस तरह का गड़बड़ नहीं करते हैं।

अब मैं टीचर्स के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। आपने कोठारी कमीशन बिठाया था, जिसने कई महीने तक काम किया। लेकिन आज कोठारी कमीशन के वास्ते कितनी गड़बड़ हो रही है? आप सेन्ट्रल इंस्टीटयूशन्स में तो कोठारी कमीशन के मातहत वेतन देते हैं लेकिन दूसरी जगहों पर नहीं देते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि सभी जगह के टीचर्स दिल्ली तक की पदयात्रा करते हैं, कहते हैं चलो दिल्ली। आप जब कमीशन बिठाते हैं तो फिर बाद में उस पर अमल भी करना चाहिए वरना फिर बाद में गड़बड़ मचती है।

आपने एजूकेशन पर एक किताब छापी है जिसका नाम मैं भूल गई उसमें कितनी ही अच्छी सूचनाएं हैं गर्ल्स एजूकेशन के बारे में लेकिन कितना आप करते हैं यह मालूम नहीं। इसी तरह से टीचर्स की सैलरी के लिये भी आपको कुछ करना चाहिए। आपने बिल्डिंग फंड रखा है लेकिन आज गांवों में स्कूलों की इमारतों की क्या हालत है? गांवों में स्कूलों की बिल्डिंग्ज नहीं हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स

बनाती नहीं हैं और आपके पास पैसा नहीं है। जितना पैसा है वह यहीं पर खर्च हो जाता है। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि दो लाख रुपया बिल्डिंग फण्ड में दिया। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये आपने दो लाख रुपया खर्च किया । आठ इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए आपने 25-25 हजार रुपया दिया । ऐसे-ऐसे आइटम्स आपके पास हैं लेकिन उनसे होता कुछ नहीं है। गर्ल्स एजूकेशन के सिलसिले में रिपोर्ट में आया है कि स्कूल मदर्स रखनी चाहिए, प्राइमरी स्कूल की टीचर्स में लड़कियों को रखा जाये। श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई देशमुख ने रिपोर्ट भेजी है लेकिन आप प्राइमरी स्कूलों में उन टीचर्स को नहीं रखते। एक टीचर को पांच जमात पढ़ानी पड़ती है और वह टीचर्स अनपढ़ होते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि पढ़ने लिखने के बाद लड़के कुछ काम नहीं करते। ट्रेन्ड टीचर्स भी गांवों में नहीं जाते हैं और जो अनट्रेन्ड टीचर्स होते हैं वह पांच जमात पढ़ाते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बच्चे शैतान हो जाते हैं, वे किसी के कन्ट्रोल में नहीं रहते। इसलिये आपको बुनियादी एजूकेशन पर ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिए। कालेज और मिडिल स्कूल पर चाहे आप कम तवज्जह दें लेकिन प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर आपको ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिये और प्राइमरी स्कूलों में लेडी टीचर्स को रखना चाहिये। लेकिन आप तो कुछ सुनते ही नहीं हैं। आपके पास टीचर्स के लिये पैसा ही नहीं है। पार्ट टाइम के लिए बहुत सी लेडीज सिटी और टाउन्स में तैयार रहती हैं लेकिन आप उनकी सर्विसेज भी नहीं लेना चाहते । मालूम नहीं आप क्या करते हैं। आपके शास्त्री भवन में फाइलें इतनी हैं कि वहां जगह ही नहीं है।......

(व्यवधान)...विद्या विहीना पशु समाना-इस तरह से कहा गया है लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि आजकल जो विद्या विहीन हैं वही अच्छे हैं। पढ़ने वाले ही आजकल खराब होते चले जा रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...आजकल जो सातवीं जमात पढ़ते हैं वह भी काम नहीं करते। बेसिक स्कूल के वास्ते आप बहुत चिल्लाते हैं लेकिन उसकी बहुत बदनामी हो रही है। एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने बेसिक स्कूल के नाम पर हजारों स्कूल खोल दिये हैं लेकिन उनमें टीचर्स नहीं रखते हैं, वहां पर कोई इक्विपमेंट नहीं रहता है। अच्छे टीचर्स नहीं रहते और न अच्छी पढ़ाई होती है। गांव वाले बोलते हैं यह बहुत खराब हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...बेसिक स्कूलों की बेइज्जती एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने कर रखी है। अब तो आप उनको वोकेशनल स्कूल बोलने लगे हैं। वोकेशनल स्कूल के नाम से वह चीज अब सामने आ रही है। कब सरकार इसको सही करेगी मैं नहीं जानती। मैं एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट को चेतावनी दे रही हूं कि अगर बेसिक स्कूल की शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार नहीं किया तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी विभाग पर होगी।

16 hrs.

अब कुछ बातें मुझे गर्ल्स एजूकेशन के बारे में कहनी है। जब तक लड़की पढ़ी लिखी नहीं होती है, मां पढ़ी लिखी नहीं होती है, तब तक समाज सुधर नहीं सकता। हमारे राव साहब की माता इनको पढ़ाती थीं। लड़कियों की शिक्षा खराब करने से समाज नीचे गिरता है और शिक्षा विभाग के पास कोई ताकत नहीं है जो समाज के स्तर को ऊपर उठा सके। इसलिये लड़कियों का पढ़ा लिखा होना बहुत जरूरी है।

अब आप देखें कि शिक्षा पर कितना खर्च होता है। पहले जितना रेवेन्यू आता था उसका 1.1 परसेन्ट खर्च होता था, जब कि आज 2.7 परसेन्ट खर्च होता है। दुनिया के और मुल्कों में 7 और 8 परसेन्ट तक एजूकेशन पर खर्च होता है। कम्युनिस्ट मुल्क 8 परसेन्ट खर्च करते हैं, अमरीका वाले 7 परसेन्ट खर्च करते हैं। और हम लोग दो परसट

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

खर्च करते हैं। और इसमें से लड़कियों के लिये निल के बराबर खर्च किया जाता है। दूसरे मुल्कों में औरतें पढ़ती हैं, वे पढ़ लिख कर समाज और घर को सम्भालती हैं, बच्चों को खराब होने से बचाती हैं। हमारे यहां लड़कियों की पढ़ाई नहीं है, समाज में उनका कोई स्थान नहीं है। यही कारण है कि बिना पढ़ी लिखी महिलाओं के बच्चे अनुशासन में रहना नहीं सीख पाते। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आपने जल्दी से जल्दी अडल्ट वीमन की एजूकेशन को ठीक नहीं किया तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर होगी और इतिहास आपको दोषी ठहरायेगा। एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट इसके लिये दोषी रहेगा।

शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने बताया कि चौथी योजना में 20 करोड़ रु० बहनों की शिक्षा के लिये रखे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस रु० का प्रयोग यदि आप वीमन्स नेशनल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में दिये गये सुझावों के अनुसार करेंगे तो अधिक अच्छा रहेगा। नहीं तो आप के खिलाफ बगावत होगी, बहनें बगावत करेंगी और आपके घर में जाकर हम लोग बोलेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का भी प्रश्न है, और इस बहस को स्थगित रखने का भी मैं सुझाव नियम 340 और आपको जो अतिरिक्त अधिकार है नियम 379 के तहत, प्राप्त है, रखना चाहता हूं। उसका कारण मैं बताता हूं, बाद में जो आपको करना हो कीजियेगा।

अभी मैंने सुना है कि प्रोफेसर गुहा ने अपने भाषण में सी० एस० आई० आर० के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट पेश की थी, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहीं हैं। आज सवेरे मैं मंत्री महोदय से जब मिला तो मैंने उनको इसकी पूर्व सूचना भी दी है। आज से दो साल पहले मंत्री जी द्वारा राज्य सभा में घोषणा हुई कि एक कमेटी नियुक्त की जायेगी। इस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष थे श्री सरकार, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के भूतपूर्व चीफ जस्टिस भी रह चुके हैं। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इस कमेटी के द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की गयी थी उसके बाद में, जो पुराने डायरेक्टर जनरल थे, जिनके खिलाफ यह जांच थी, उनके दबाव में आकर और प्रधान मंत्री के दबाव में आकर इस रिपोर्ट को बदला गया है। प्रोफेसर साहब सीधे सादे, भले आदमी हैं इसलिये शायद उनको इस बात का पता नहीं होगा। लेकिन मैं सबूत के साथ इस बात को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांग में सी० एस० आई० आर० की रिपोर्ट पर बहस होगी, अगर सदस्यों के सामने सही जानकारी नहीं होगी तो बहस का मतलब क्या है।

रिपोर्ट का जो पहला हिस्सा पेश किया गया है, मैं मूल रिपोर्ट की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं जिसको बदला गया है, यह जो पेश किया गया है उसमें कुछ सदस्यों ने अपना मिनट आफ डिसेंट लगाया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता हमारे सदस्यगण जो कमेटी के थे, उन्होंने ऐसी भाषा में अपनी असहमति को क्यों रखा ? उसमें से केवल एक वाक्य ही मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं :

> "Firstly we find that the statements made by Dr. Zaheer before the Committee have been given an uncritical credence and an unmerited prominence. Secondly, several facts which strongly suggest that Dr. Zaheer may have unduly favoured his earlier associates from RRL, Hyderabad, have been either completely omitted or mentioned very casually. The net effect is an overall impression on the readers' mind that nothing more

than minor procedural lapses are involved in these appointments."

यह असहमति पत्र में कहा गया है। क्या कहा है उन्होंने omitted or mentioned very casually यह मूल रपट है इसका जो महत्वपूर्ण चैप्टर 6 है इसको पूरी तरह बदला गया है, और आज ए० के० सरकार साहब को बार-बार नये-नये कमीशन दिये जा रहे हैं। बिड़ला इनक्वायरी भी इन्हीं के हाथ में सौंप दी गयी है, और अमीं चन्द प्यारे लाल का मामला भी इनके हाथ में था। और उसमें जो मिनट आफ डिसेंट है उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि सरकार साहब ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाया। मैं यह सवाल नहीं उठाता, लेकिन मुझे डर है कि बिड़ला इनक्वायरी को चौपट करने का काम भी यह श्री ए० के० सरकार करने जा रहे हैं, जैसा कि श्री अमीं चन्द प्यारे लाल वाले मामले को और सी० एस० आई० आर० के बारे में इन्हों ने किया है।

क्या वजह है कि श्री ए० के० सरकार और श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर, इन दोनों के अलावा और किसी को इस तरह के काम सरकार नहीं देती? श्री सुब्बा राव की जो मान्यता थी, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर और श्री सरकार से कई गुना ज्यादा थी। लेकिन चूंकि वह आपके उम्मीदवार के खिलाफ राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव लड़े इसलिये आप उनको कोई कमीशन नहीं देते। हालांकि मेरी राय है कि भूतपूर्व जजों को कोई कमीशन नहीं देना चाहिये क्योंकि जजों को खरीदने का काम इसके द्वारा आप करते हैं और न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता को आप बरबाद कर रहे हैं।

तो क्या मंत्री महोदय, इस बात का खुलासा करेंगे कि यह मूल रिपोर्ट आपने देखी है? और यदि देखी है तो उसको बदलने का कारण क्या है? किनके दबाव में यह बदली गयी और क्या पार्लियामेंट को इन तथ्यों से अवगत किया जायगा? और जब तक अवगत नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक दो ही रास्ते रह जाते हैं—शिक्षा मंत्रालय की बहस को स्थगित किया जाय, सारे तथ्य सदन के सामने आवें। मंत्री जी आश्वासन दें कि सी० एस० आई० आर० की रिपोर्ट पर अलग से बहस के लिये मौका दिया जायगा।

मेरे पहले माननीय समर गुहा जी ने इस बात को रखा है। लेकिन मैं आज आरोप करना चाहता हूं कि ए० के० सरकार पर दबाव डाल कर मूल रिपोर्ट को बदला गया है और वाइट वाश करने का काम हुआ है। और इन्हीं को आपने बिड़ला इनक्वायरी दी है। तो इस तरह की जांच के बारे में मेरे मन में बहुत सन्देह है। आपको मालूम है कि हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइप लाइन के बारे में पहले श्री ए० के० राय को नियुक्त किया। हम लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया और सरकार को कबूल करना पड़ा कि श्री ए० के० राय को नहीं करना चाहिये था। बाद में श्री श्रीनिवास राव की कमेटी बनी। आज इस तथ्य को मैं सामने ला रहा हूं और चाहता हूं कि श्री ए० के० सरकार को बिड़ला इनक्वायरी न सौंपी जाय, और इस मामले की पूरी जांच की जाय और सदन को सारे तथ्यों से मंत्री महोदय अवगत करायें। अगर इनको खुद पता नहीं है तो स्वयं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की बहस को वह स्थगित करायें।

यह मूल रिपोर्ट मैं आपकी इजाजत से सदन की टेबिल पर रख रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : मेरी बात आप पहले सुन लें। अभी बहस हो रही है, माननीय समर गुहा ने भी इस चीज को रखा है, और जिनको बोलना होगा, जो रखना चाहेंगे वह अगर कोई बात इस सिलसिले में रखेंगे, उन सबके

[सभापति महोदय]
बाद मंत्री महोदय आपको जवाब देंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तुरन्त पहले जवाब दें ।

सभापति महोदय : तुरन्त जवाब देने को मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं । आपकी बात को मंत्री जी नोट कर लेंगे और जब वे अपना जवाब देंगे तो उसमें इस बात का भी जवाब दे देंगे । अभी मैं इसको ओवररूल करता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं टेबुल पर इस रिपोर्ट को रख दूं ।

सभापति महोदय : जब स्पीकर साहब परमीशन देंगे तब यह टेबुल पर रखा जायेगा । वैसे आप सबमिट कर दीजिये लेकिन जब स्पीकर साहब देख लेंगे और परमीशन देंगे तब टेबुल पर रखा जायगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : इसमें एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो चीज मधु लिमये और समर गुहा जी ने उठाई है, यह इसलिये और भी गम्भीर हो जाती है कि पूरी रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जाने के बाद जब सरकार के पास आई तो जिन महानुभाव के खिलाफ यह रिपोर्ट थी, उन्होंने चेयरमैन को लिखा कि मैं अपनी सफाई देने के लिये कमेटी के पास आना चाहता हूं । तो या तो सदस्यों ने किसी तरह उसको लीक आउट किया और पहले डाइरेक्टर जनरल के पास वह रिपोर्ट पहुंची या फिर शिक्षा मंत्रालय से रिपोर्ट उनके पास गई और उसके बाद उनको सफाई देने के लिये बुलाया गया और उसके बाद रिपोर्ट बदली गई और उसकी संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई, जब कि सच्चाई यह है कि ये वे महानुभाव हैं जिन्होंने यहां से ट्रांसमीटर कच्चा लोहा और खराब लोहा कह कर बेच दिये और हैदराबाद के अन्दर वह ट्रांसमीटर पाकिस्तान को खबरें भेजते हुए पकड़ा गया । यह सारी चीजें होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास हैं और सारे का सारा रहस्य इन पहले डायरेक्टर जनरल के खिलाफ है । इस तरह से वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान विभाग के खिलाफ इतना बड़ा षडयन्त्र हो और उसको शिक्षा मंत्रालय दबाये ? इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि अध्यक्ष के आसन से इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि पूरी रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये और उस पर विचार होना चाहिये और जो महानुभाव इस तरह से देश के साथ षड़यन्त्र कर रहे हैं, उनका पर्दाफाश हो ।

सभापति महोदय : जो आपने सवाल उठाया, उसका जो जवाब होगा, वह नोट करके आप लोगों को बता देंगे और उस वक्त अगर कोई असंतोष होगा तो आप इस बात को उठाइएगा । अभी मैं श्री लिमये द्वारा उठाई गई बात को ओवर रूल करता हूं । टेबुल पर रखने की जो बात है, वह स्पीकर की परमीशन से ही रखी जाएगी । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री अंबाजागन ।

श्री समर गुह : ए० के० सरकार सेक्रेटरी के सिगनेचर भी इस पर हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : मेहरबानी करके उनको बोल लेने दीजिये (**व्यवधान**)

*SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I rise to express my views on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Demands for Grants of Union Education Ministry, I am happy to say that a Tamil knowing Edveatist is the Minister of Education in the Centre. When I say that he knows Tamil, I would like to make it clear to my hon. friends coming from different constituencies in various States that he knows many other languages also. Though they may not be aware of his broad-mindedness, impartiality and his ability to function dispassionately, I expect that they will come to realise these qualities in him in course of time.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, I am not be inclined to accept that only a Hindi-knowing person can be the Minister of Education. But if it leads to a situation that a person knowing Hindi only should be the Minister of Education and if such a person without any knowledge of any other language begins to head the Education Ministry, then, I have to state with regret that with his bias towards Hindi it is not possible for him to give the respect and importance naturally due to other languages of the country.

After going through the reports of the Ministry I have to charge this Government that, for twenty-two years after Independence, they have been administering this country without a full sense of responsibility, often advancing the argument that since education has not found a place in the Union List of the Constitution it is not within their sphere of administration and as the State List contains this subject, it is the sole responsibility of the State to administer education as to achieve the goal.

In his reply to the Debate last year on the Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry, the Education Minister had pointed out that the reason for the failure in fulfilling the constitutional obligations to the peoples of providing free and compulsory education to children up to 14 years and also the peoples' right to get education was the responsibility of the State Governments which had not discharged their duties properly. The Minister has stated that no "inducement" or "encouragement" on his part to make the State Governments realise their obligation was possible. He had further amplified his statement that he could neither, give them any incentive nor induce them but all that he could do was to persuade or appeal to them. If he tries to extricate himself by putting forth this plea that education is the problem to be tackled by the State Governments, I would say that he will be placing himself in a vulnerable position of being accused as derelicting his constitutional obligations.

The Directive Principles of State Policy enumerated in the Constitution have no doubt to be implemented through administrative programmes formulated by the States, but the ultimate responsibility of veering the burden rests squarely on the Central Government. Whatever may be the Directive Principles, whether it is Prohibition or upliftment of backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or giving free and compulsory education to children up to 14 years, the degree of responsibility imposed on the Central Government does not vary; the Central Government have to bear full responsibility for implementing all the Directive Principles of States Policy, with equal intensity.

I feel that the Central Government could not give deep thought to the problems of education, as they were, all these years, concentrating on political power and domination, and as to how to retain their political sway. Wherever education has made some progress, democratic instincts among the masses have been fostered. Where adequate attention has not been paid to educational development or for raising the standard of education, we find that democracy has to face many a hurdles. Taking, for example, the case of West Bengal, I would not subscribe to the theory that only because of the hold of certain political parties on the people there the people have taken to violent agitations. Though the West Bengal can boast of eminent educationists, and even though the people are highly conscious of their political rights, yet on account of the fact that the standard of education has been allowed to decline for years and they could not get, even after 20 years of Independence, free primary education, the atmosphere is affected and subjected to frequent violent eruptions.

Whether it is Calcutta University or any other University nearabout, there is widespread student unrest and turmoil. They don't hesitate to deface even the memorials of Mahatma Gandhi. I would not accuse the students only in spite of the fact that they indulge in such emotional upsurges. I would not also find fault with the political parties which exploit the innocence of the students for their own ends. I would only say that the Congress Party, which had ruled the State for 18 long years,

[Shri Anbazhagan]

did not exert enough for the growth of education in the State, thereby providing a climate unwittingly for the students and youths to divert their energies in disdainful activities.

I would accuse the party which was in power earlier of gross negligence of educational development in West Bengal.

Though the first and foremost aim of education is not to develop the individual personality; it is not the end. It is not only the development of the intellect: it is not to make him accept the responsibilities of democratic way of life. Further education is an instrument in making him to stand by and to strengthen the socialistic society in future. As pointed out yesterday by an hon'ble Member of the Congress organization and today by a Member of the Swatantra Party, the reason for a majority of the people of our country being denied of their right to get even this basic primary education is the failure of the Government in not imparting elementary education to all children, in not spreading adult literacy widely and in not providing universal education among the masses.

The Central Government are not prepared to bear the huge expenditure involved in this. In our annual Budget Estimates, we are not even allocating 3% of the total revenue for education. I pity the Education Minister for his role, even accepting that 3% has been provided for Education in the Budget, out of this of Rs. 58 or 60 crores is the total amount allotted for primary, secondary and university education. Education like an orphan is entrusted to the care of the poor Education Minister. A child which will not survive even with the best of medical attention is handed over to him for giving the necessary treatment. The Doctor is there, but no medicine. The mother is holding the baby but there is neither milk for the baby nor food for the mother. This kind of attitude in allocating funds for education must be changed. If that is to be done, those in power in the Central Government must own their constitutional responsibilities.

Do they feel that they must directly involve themselves in educational development by taking over education from the States? Do they think that they are not engaged in the service of education by merely making allocations and offering financial assistance to the States? I would like to state without any doubt in my mind it is the inevitable duty of the Centre to allocate funds and offer financial aid to the States for education. I hope it might not be argued that in the Draft Fourth Plan an amount of Rs. 1217 crores was planned to be spent on education which is also cut in the revised Fourth Plan to only Rs. 840 crores. Many hon. Members have expressed with disgust that even this is a only a paltry sum in comparison with the gigantic task.

Here, I would like to point out that in the annual Budget amounting to Rs. 295 crores, of my State Tamil Nadu as much as Rs. 68 crores have been allocated for education, which comes to about 23 to 24%. Many times the State Government has allocated 25% of their Budget for education. Some other States also have allocated 20% of their Budget for education. If the Central Government earmarked only 3% for education, can they raise the standard of education or spread the education universally or make education an instrument in solving the problems faced by the people? Really speaking, in the next ten years, we may have to impart education to nearly 25 crores of children. The Central Government must realise that it is not only a stupendous responsibility but also a duty cast on the Central Government. If the Central Government take shelter under the plea that education is in the State sector and the States must look after it, I would say that a time may come when there would be no sanctity to the Directive principles of State policy enshrined in the Constitution. Just as in the case of Prohibition, which is being implemented in full only by Tamil Nadu and Gujarat Governments and no where else because of the refusal of the Central Government to compensate their financial loss, a situation may arise where the State Governments may not care to implement the educational policy.

In countries like Great Britain and USA,

they earmark 7% or 6% of their Budgets for education. As their resources are not meagre like ours and as they are greatly advanced in industry and production, their allocations for education are 100 or 150 times as that of ours. By allocating a small amount we wish to make progress in education. Even if their Governments do not invest money in education, they have progressed to the extent that private sector alone can pay adequate attention to the growth of education. We are yet a backward country. Though we are imbued with a desire to develop, and progress we still remain only as a developing country. Our people have to look to education in an environment of poverty and backwardness. I would appeal with strong hopes to all the hon. Members of this House to make a concerted, ceaseless effort for increasing the allocation of funds for education. The Central Government cannot claim to be a socialist Government as long as they do not augment the allocation for education. If that is not possible, let them confess that they are socialists and they have no faith in socialism. If they persist in their professions of socialism, let them come forward to increase five times the present allocation of 3%, that is to say, make it 15% of the Budget, for education which is the primary right of the common people. Not only that. If the Government desire to create a country-wide faith and awareness in socialism, they must endeavour to see that the people in rural areas also acquaint themselves of the tenets of socialism. In rural areas people of older generation may be illiterate. If you want even those rural people to appreciate the socialistic way of life, though the elders may not have had education, you must ensure that at least their wards are given the facility for educating themselves. To achieve this, the Central Government must increase the allocation substantially.

The Central Government must encourage the States in their implementation of educational programmes. If a State Government comes forward to spend from their own funds more than 20% of their annual Budget on education—whatever may be the excess amount whether it is 8 or 10 crores of rupees—the Central Government must accept to meet 50% of the additional expenditure, over and above the fixed norm, say 20% allocation. The Central Government must give this incentive or inducement in the form of financial grant. Then alone the educational programmes will prove beneficial to the community at large and not become a deception on the people.

I would now refer to the series of Commissions and Committees appointed by the Government—Radhakrishnan Commission, Mudaliar Commission, Kothari Commission, Committee of Members of Parliament. Though they have reviewed education thoroughly, and have submitted valuable reports we have not met with success in implementing and attaining the objective. The basic reason for that is that none of these Commissions in their terms of reference had any objective as to what is possible to be accomplished in a fixed period of five or ten years. They stated only the ideal as to what is good to be attempted. Free and compulsory education to children upto 14 years is an ideal and an injunction imposed on the Government for achievement within a certain period. In some States, Compulsory and free education has not been provided to children even upto 11 years. You may have eminent educationists on these Commissions. In many fields, we have not succeeded because they have not made any realistic approach to verify the situation and how it could be improved in another five or ten years, with the resource availability.

And Further, the work of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has become the laughing stock and has attracted the condemnation from every side. The Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Nag Chowdhary has submitted its report in which it has analysed in detail the drawbacks and inadequacies of this Institution. I would not like to refer to the various criticisms of the Committee here. If that report is to be thrown in the dust-bin of the Ministry, why should you appoint a Committee at all? No body cares to investigate the allegations made by any Committee appointed to go into the working of any Institution. This is not the exclusive prerogative of the Education Ministry it is the general malady of the Government of India. This malady catches even the education expert

[Shri Anbazhagan]

after his induction in office. Whatever may be the Report, no action is taken on them. Today, the N.C.E.R.T. is an institution blamed for a series of scandals, but it goes on merrily.

I would like to refer to one of their activities in particular. The N.C.E.R.T. engaged itself in implementing the National Science Talent Search Scheme with a view to arresting the brain drain of our country. This is a laudable effort in the right direction by which the country could get the services of the future eminent scientists and technologists and prevent them from emigrating to western countries for better prospects. Under this scheme, children having scientific aptitude and talent are selected; financial assistance is given to them so that they can progress in the field of their special aptitude. This scheme is in force for the past four years. It would have been really a service to the community at large, if children in rural areas having aptitude for science had been selected for this benefit. The student selected gets for a period of five years financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. 350 to 400 scholarships are given under this scheme. In this, in 1965, 30 students out of every 100 were selected from Delhi; in 1966-67 it was 30; in 1967-68 it was 42. The percentage of students from Delhi is 42%. West Bengal got 10, 14 and 20 in those years. From Tamil Nadu only four per cent, were selected. If I were to be more specific, I would ask whether this opportunity is to be extended only to students from capital cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Can we accept the claim that scientific talents could be located only in these citiet? I would even argue that these people living in capital cities have greater approaches and influences to avail such benefits. It looks that this scheme is implemented only for influential section of the people. In 1968, 350 students were selected. Out of 350, 99 came from Delhi, 54 from West Bengal, 28 from Maharashtra, 30 from Kerala, 16 from Madras and only 3 from Andhra Pradesh. For Andhra Pradesh it is not even 1%, for Tamil Nadu it is not even 5%. But for Delhi it is about 33%. Is this the way that we are following the principle of equality of opportunity in the country? With this kind of partisan attitude in implementing public welfare schemes, the people get disillusioned with the Government. They are neither able to appreciate the good intentions of the Government nor its avowed objectives.

Mr. Saraf visited a Model school at Ranchi namely Netarhat School and presented his report on the grand achievements of this school. The report has been forwarded to us by the Education Minister. This school has got all the amenities and discipline which a public school offers. An amount of Rs. 4 is spent on food alone per student. In many of our villages, a family of 10 members does not get Rs. 4 for their food. Even a teacher does not get Rs. 4 a day for his family. Further this school the student-teacher ratio is 1 : 12, whereas in ordinary schools elsewhere it is 45 to 60 students per teacher. If you take into account the time to be spent by the teacher on the supervision of a student and also to attend to his domestic chores, in ordinary schools the teacher-student ratio will come to even 1 : 100. In this respective I do not consider that it will be useful to brag about the achievements of this wonderful school; it is like the flower which blooms once in a blue-moon. I would stress that we cannot take much advantage of such a solitary achievement, or feel satisfied with such rare specimen.

The Central Government must come forward to stretch a helping hand and necessary incentives, financially and otherwise, to the State Governments to achieve the aims of universal education. They should find ways and means to the allocation for education.

Next I would refer to the fact that in all the Central Schools, the respective regional languages are not taught. Regional language does not find a place in the curriculum of Central Schools. When a demand is made for including the regional language in the Central School curriculum, I do not know the reason why the Education Minister should feel that this is a knotty problem and refuse to yield to our president demand, Tamil Nadu Government has time and again requested.

the Central Government to introduce regional languages also in the Central Schools. It is enough if you appoint a single teacher for this purpose. Apart from the students who have the regional language as their mother tongue other students whose mother-tongue is different but who desire to learn the regional language can have the opportunity to study the regional language. The Central Government are advancing a curious argument that the State Government should meet 50% of the salary of this teacher and the remaining 50% be met by the students, who wish to learn the language. This only reveals the scant respect shown by them to regional languages. They also put forward an argument to camouflage the opposition to the imposition of Hindi—and the demand to equal treatment to all the regional—national languages in the country that southern languages are also taught in the schools of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. According to me, it is a meaningless argument. On the contrary, the regional languages of the area must find a place in the Central School in whichever region it may be located. This will help not only the students of the region who have that regional languages as their mother-tongue, but also the children of officers hailing from Hindi region or from Bengal or from Gujarat, if they want to learn the local language.

On account of the fact that the N. C. E. R. T. is located in Delhi, their efforts in raising the standard of secondary education have not proved a success in different States. When any scheme is undertaken to improve the standard of education, it must be done in consultation and in coordination through some special committees appointed for this purpose by the Universities and the respective State Governments if it is to be effective. Similarly, the financial assistance extended for publishing translated and original works in regional languages should be routed through Universities. This is accepted by the hon. Education Minister in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors. If this procedure is adopted, then the drawbacks and the lacunae which are there now will be done away with. The regional languages also will find their legitimate place in the educational development of the country in this transitional stage and crucial period. We will be able to bring out good text-books to met the need of the children and utilise it fully well.

I request the hon. Education Minister to initiate fruitful programmes, keeping this new approach in mind. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : I may inform the hon. Member who has just spoken in Madhya Pradesh, in the secondary higher education board examinations, in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Bengali, in all these subjects, papers are set and the students are entitled to sit in those examinations. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA PRASAD (Jamshedpur) : That is being done in Bihar also.

श्री नरदेव स्नातक (हाथरस) : सभापति महोदय, अभी आपके सामने बहुत से हमारे माननीय मित्रों ने शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों के ऊपर बोलते हुए अपने विचार रक्खे हैं ...

सभापति महोदय : बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य मेहरबानी करके एक बात का ध्यान रक्खें। चूंकि इस पर बोलने वाले बहुत हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि इस गम्भीर व महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सबको समय मिले इसलिये माननीय सदस्य निर्धारित समय के भीतर ही अपना भाषण समाप्त करने की कृपा करें।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : आज कोई भी ज्ञानवान व्यक्ति अच्छी तरह समझता है कि किसी भी राष्ट्र की उन्नति के लिये संस्कृति परमावश्यक है और संस्कृति का मूलाधार भाषा है। भाषा के बिना कोई भी राष्ट्र उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। जब यहां अंग्रेजो राज्य था उस वक्त इंगलिस्तान का एक शिक्षाशास्त्री लार्ड

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

मेकाले 1830 से लेकर 1833 तक इस हिन्दुस्तान में रहा और उसने अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति का निर्माण किया, इस देश के लिये वह चाहता था कि हिन्दुस्तानी रंग रूप से पक्के रंग के हैं, रंग रूप से हिन्दुस्तानी बने रहें पर वेश भूषा से विचारों से, भावनाओं से, भाषा से और दूसरी सारी चीजों से अंग्रेज बन जायें। उसने जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा पद्धति उस वक्त देश को दी वह तब से लेकर आज तक, डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव के मंत्रित्व-काल तक इस देश में चल रही है।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने पूरी व्याख्या कर दी कि वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति कितनी दूषित है, कितनी खराब है और उसको तत्काल बदल देना चाहिए, आमूल चूल परिवर्तन कर देना चाहिये। और यह हो सकता है। बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि यह बहुत अच्छी शिक्षा पद्धति है। उसने बहुत सी अच्छी चीजें दी हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि सब चमकने वाली चीजें सोना ही नहीं होती हैं, पीतल भी हो सकती हैं। जो मेकाले की शिक्षा पद्धति आज यहां चल रही है अब भी उपयोगी है, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। क्या जो प्राचीन शिक्षा पद्धति गुरुकुलों की या विद्यापीठों की थी वह हम को इसीलिये प्रिय नहीं है कि वह प्राचीन है, ऋषियों और मुनियों की दी हुई हैं, पुराने शिक्षा शास्त्रियों की दी हुई है। आज की शिक्षा पद्धति जो चमकने वाली जैसी चीज है, चाहे वह पीतल ही क्यों न हों बहुत अच्छी है? मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा कोई साथी इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा और न देश का कोई समझदार व्यक्ति इसको मानेगा।

आज इस देश को आजाद हुए बाईस वर्ष हो गये। इन बाइस वर्षों में शिक्षा के लिये क्या हुआ? हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा के ऊपर इतने दिनों तक कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, उसमें कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। सिर्फ थोड़ा सा कलेवर अथवा ऊपर का ढांचा ही बदला है और जो चीज अंग्रेजों के राज्य से चली आ रही थी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आज भी वही मौजूद है। हमारे कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी आवश्यक है। महात्मा गांधी ने, जो हमारे देश के राष्ट्र पिता थे, अपने भाषण में कहा था कि हमको ब्रिटिश लोगों से कोई नफरत नहीं है, अंग्रेज हमारे भाई हैं, मानवता के नाते वह हमारे भाई हैं, परन्तु मैं उनकी अंग्रेजियत से, उनकी भाषा से नफरत करता हूं। यदि आपके पास पुस्तकें नहीं हैं जिससे आप शिक्षा दे सकें, तो मैं इतना कह सकता हूं कि कुछ दिनों के लिये आप अपने स्कूल और विश्वविद्यालय बन्द कर दें। पहले आप अपनी पुस्तकें तैयार कर लें हिन्दी भाषा में अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में, उसके बाद आप उनके द्वारा लोगों को शिक्षित करें। परन्तु दुःख इस बात का है कि हम अब भी जहां के तहां बने हुए हैं। कोई परिवर्तन देखने को नहीं मिल रहा है।

आज कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा समृद्धिशाली है और अन्य सारे देशों में उनका बड़ा भारी प्रचार है, उसके बिना कोई काम कहीं पर नहीं चल सकता है। सारा विज्ञान और सारी टेकनालोजी अंग्रेजी में है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि रशिया में क्या हुआ? क्या वहां पर भी कोई अंग्रेजी भाषा की टेकनालोजी और विज्ञान की पुस्तकें हैं? परन्तु सही बात यह है कि विज्ञान के मामले में रशिया से बड़ा कोई नहीं है। जिस वक्त जारशाही का अन्त हुआ 1917 में, रूस के सामने केवल दो बातें थीं। एक शिक्षा और दूसरी कृषि, उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हम देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमको सबसे पहले दो चीजों पर ध्यान देना होगा। उन्होंने शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान दिया

और उनका देश शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सबसे आगे है। कृषि के मामले में भी वह आत्म-निर्भर हो गया। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अगर कोई यह कहे कि अंग्रेजी के द्वारा ही सब चीज की जा सकती है, तो यह गलत है।

आज हमारे देश का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि हजारों साल पहले हमारे यहां विदेशी आया करते थे। किसलिये? केवल दर्शन करने के लिये नहीं, शिक्षा और विज्ञान की भाषा और संस्कृति चीजों को सीखने के लिये आते थे और अपने देश में जाकर उसका प्रचार करते थे। आज दुर्भाग्य यह कि हिंदुस्तान के लोग अमरीका जा रहे हैं, इंगलैंड जा रहे हैं, योरोप के दूसरे देशों को जा रहे हैं डिगरियां लेने के लिये क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि हम अशिक्षित हैं, मूर्ख हैं, कुछ समझते नहीं हैं क्योंकि हम हिन्दी भाषा ही जानते हैं या अपने प्रदेशों की भाषा जानते हैं, जिनका दुनिया में कोई मूल्य नहीं है।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोग कितने हैं? 1 या 2 प्रतिशत। उन्हीं का शासन है चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में हो चाहे प्रान्तीय सरकारों में हो। उनमें ऊपर से नीचे तक सभी अंग्रेजीदां लोग हैं। वे नहीं चाहते कि हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी हो। हालांकि संविधान ने सर्वसम्मति से तय कर दिया है कि हिन्दी इस देश की राज भाषा होगी क्योंकि बहुसंख्यक लोग उसको बोलने वाले और समझने वाले थे, फिर भी आप जानते हैं कि पन्द्रह वर्ष के बाद भी क्या परिणाम निकला इन पन्द्रह वर्षों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा अंग्रेजी ही चली।

जिस समय तुर्की से विदेशी सत्ता चली गई उसके बाद वहां का शासक कमाल पाशा बना उसने अपने देश के शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों और विद्वानों को इकट्ठा किया तथा उनसे पूछा कि यदि हम अपने यहां से अंग्रेजी को हटा दें तो क्या होगा? अगर हम अपने देश की कोई भाषा, राज भाषा बनाकर सरकारी कामकाज को चलायें तो यह हो सकता है? सारे शिक्षा शास्त्रियों ने कहा कि सरकार चलाना कठिन होगा। अंग्रेजी को दस, बीस या पच्चीस वर्ष तक रहना चाहिये। हम नहीं चाहते कि अंग्रेजी हमेशा ही बनी रहे लेकिन इतने समय तक तो रहना ही चाहिये। पर आप जानते हैं कि उस शासक कमाल पाशा ने क्या कहा था? उसने कहा, जब वह निर्णय देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ, कि मैंने आप सबकी बातें सुन लीं। आप चाहते हैं कि 10,20 या 25 वर्ष तक अंग्रेजी भाषा, विदेशी भाषा रहे राज भाषा के रूप में, सरकारी काम में, लेकिन मैं इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। मेरा भाषण समाप्त होने के बाद उसी क्षण से इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा अपने देश की भाषा होगी और उसी में सारा सरकारी कामकाज होगा, और वह हुआ भी। लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि चाहे हमारी प्रादेशिक सरकारों के या केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यक्ति हों, सब कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी के बिना हमारा कोई काम नहीं चल सकता। संसार में केवल दो देश हैं, हिन्दुस्तान और इंग्लिस्तान जहां पर अंग्रेजी की बात चलती हैं, और किसी देश में नहीं चलती। अन्य देशों में अपनी-अपनी भाषा द्वारा कार्य है और अपनी ही भाषा में सरकारी काम काज भी होता है।

दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय के मंत्री जी और अन्य साथी तथा शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में काम करने वाले जो कार्यकर्ता हैं वह सोचते हैं कि सब ऐसा ही चलता रहेगा। जो सेक्रेट्री हैं वह किसी न किसी तरह से नेताओं और मिनिस्टरों को बहका लेंगे और संसद् सदस्यों को भी समझा लेंगे और अपनी पुरानी लीक पर चलते रहेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

आप बहुत बड़े विद्वान हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा के अन्दर कोई परिवर्तन हो, आमूल चूल परिवर्तन हो इस लिये आपका यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन किया जाय। इस ओर प्रयत्न किया गया तो उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ ? आप रोजाना देखते हैं कि स्कूलों में परीक्षायें हो रही हैं, वार्षिक इम्तहान चल रहे हैं, वार्षिक परीक्षाओं में हम देखते हैं कि खूब नकल होती है। जब कभी कोई नकल करते हुए पकड़ा जाता है और उसको रोका जाता है तब वह छुरा निकाल लेता है, और धौंस दिखलाता है। ऐसे मौकों पर मर्डर भी हो जाते हैं। कत्ल भी हो जाते हैं। यू०पी०और बिहार में आये दिन इम्तहान के समय ऐसा हो रहा है। साल में 11 महीने विद्यार्थी लोग आराम से इधर उधर के कार्यों में समय गुजारते हैं और एक महीने में अथवा 20 दिन में नोट्स वगैरह लेकर या इम्पार्टेंट चीजें ढूंढ कर इम्तहान देने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस लिये मुझे आप से कहना है कि आपको परीक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करना होगा। बिना इस परिवर्तन के आपका काम नहीं चल सकता। आज विद्यार्थी नकल कर के डिगरियां ले लेते हैं। इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय बच्चा विद्यालय में प्रवेश करता है उस समय भी वह अपने मां बाप पर आश्रित रहता है और जब डिगरी लेकर बाहर आता है तब भी मां बाप पर आश्रित रहता है क्योंकि वह पुस्तक शिक्षा तो प्राप्त कर लेता है लेकिन उसके पास और कोई चीज नहीं होती। वह समझता है कि पहले नकल करके पास हो जायेगा, उसके बाद अपने मां बाप के खर्च से डिगरी लेने के बाद ऐस आराम करेगा मेरा कहना है कि कुछ वाणिज्य की शिल्प की, कला कौशल की शिक्षा भी आप दें और केवल पुस्तकीय ज्ञान ही लोगों को न दें। इस प्रकार से किया गया तो शिक्षा का जो उद्देश्य है, उसको आप प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

अब मैं संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। संस्कृत को सारी भाषाओं की मां कहा जाता है, जननी कहा जाता है। लेकिन आज उसकी हालत क्या है ? संस्कृत की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। तीन हजार से भी ज्यादा संस्कृत की पाठशालायें हैं, संस्थायें, गुरुकुल आदि हैं, विद्यापीठ हैं लेकिन उनको आर्थिक अनुदान बहुत ही कम दिये जाते हैं। दो, चार या दस बीस लाख रुपया और ज्यादा से ज्यादा हुआ तो पचास लाख रुपया ही उनको अनुदान देने के लिए रखा जाता है। तीन हजार संस्थाओं को पचास लाख रुपया अनुदान के तौर पर देना उसी तरह से है जैसे ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा। इससे कुछ नहीं बनता है। संस्कृत जो कि सभी भाषाओं की जननी है, उसके प्रचार और प्रसार की तरफ आपको ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा।

चौथी योजना में आपने शुरू-शुरू में 1210 करोड़ रुपया शिक्षा के लिये रखा था जोकि कुल राशि का सात प्रतिशत था। बाद में इसको आपने घटा दिया और कह दिया कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें इसको करेंगी, हमारा इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। काट कर तब इसको आपने 840 करोड़ कर दिया जोकि 5.8 होता है। यह बहुत ही थोड़ा पैसा है जो शिक्षा के लिये आप रख रहे हैं। इससे अच्छे परिणामों के निकलने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। आप बिल्डिंग्ज पर, नहरों पर, सड़कों पर, बांधों पर, कल कारखानों पर अरबों और खरबों रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो क्या कारण है कि जहां मानवों का निर्माण होता है, मनुष्यों का निर्माण होता है, वहां आप ज्यादा पैसा खर्च नहीं करते हैं ? मानवों का निर्माण करने में आप पैसा ज्यादा खर्च करें तभी राष्ट्र का और देश का भला

हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग से आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा शिक्षा के ऊपर खर्च करने के लिये लें। आपने जो योजना रखी थी, उसके लिये पूरा पैसा आपको लेना चाहिये। बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि उससे भी ज्यादा पैसा आपको लेना चाहिये।

गुरुओं को, प्रोफेसरों को, टीचर्ज को बहुत ही कम पैसे दिये जाते हैं। उनका दर्जा देश में सबसे ऊंचा है। कितना ऊंचा है, इसकी एक मिसाल मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। सिकन्दर महान और उसके गुरु अरस्तु एक नाव से नदी पार कर रहे थे। नाव जब नदी के बीच मझधार में पहुंची तो मल्लाह ने कहा कि नाव डूबने वाली है और आप दोनों में से कोई एक उतर जाये तो वह बच सकती है। जब सिकन्दर कूदने के लिये तैयार हो गया तो अरस्तु ने कहा कि यह तुम क्या कर रहे हो। उसने कहा कि इसलिये मैं कूद रहा हूं कि आप हमारे आचार्य हैं और मैं आपका शिष्य हूं और मेरा कर्त्तव्य है कि गुरु की रक्षा करूं। शिष्य की तो कोई बात नहीं, उसको अगर कुछ हो जाता है तो उसकी कोई बात नहीं। गुरु ने कहा यह नहीं हो सकता है, तुम्हारा रहना बड़ा जरूरी है। सिकन्दर ने कहा क्यों नहीं हो सकता है? अगर आप चले जाते हैं तो एक अरस्तु पैदा हम नहीं कर सकते हैं और अगर आप रहते हैं तो एक सिकन्दर तो क्या अनेकों सिकन्दर आप पैदा कर सकते हैं। यह दर्जा है जो गुरुओं का सदा से ही हमारे देश में भी रहा है, आचार्यों का, ऋषियों का, महर्षियों का रहा है। लेकिन आज उनकी कोई इज्जत नहीं है, उनको कोई पूछता नहीं है। उनको कम से कम पैसा दिया जाता है और जब वे ज्यादा की मांग करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है और हम इससे अधिक नहीं दे सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। आपको जितना समय दिया जाये उसी में आपको समाप्त करना चाहिये। चौदह मेम्बर आपके बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : मैं तो अभी दस मिनट ही बोला हूं।

सभापति महोदय : आप पन्द्रह मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा लेकर हिन्दी के प्रसार और प्रचार, संस्कृत के प्रसार और प्रचार के काम में उसको लगाये। साथ ही साथ शिक्षा पद्धति, शिक्षा प्रणाली में भी वह जरूर परिवर्तन करे। ऐसा अगर किया गया तो हम अपने देश के लोगों का सही तौर पर निर्माण कर सकेंगे।

हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा है कि हम लोगों को साक्षर बनाने में अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। लोगों को साक्षर बनाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। इस हेतु मैं चाहता हूं कि प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्तर तक की शिक्षा अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क की जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, अभी तक शिक्षा के जो परिणाम निकले हैं उन से जो शिक्षा का उद्देश्य है, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य मुख्य रूप से यह है कि मनुष्य मनुष्य बने। वह डाक्टर बने या न बने, वैज्ञानिक बने या न बने लेकिन मनुष्य अवश्य बने। अगर वह मनुष्य बनता है तो शिक्षा सार्थक है। अब तक के परिणामों को यदि देखा जाए तो वे बहुत ही निराशाजनक हैं। जो नियम-

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

निष्ठा उनमें होनी चाहिये, मर्यादाओं का जो उनको पालन करना चाहिये, सच्चरित्रता और ईमानदारी जो उनमें होनी चाहिये, अब तक जो स्नातक स्कूलों और कालेजों में से निकले हैं। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात्, उनमें अधिकतर ऐसा देखा गया है कि इन गुणों का अभाव ही रहा है। उनके व्यवहार को देख कर बहुत बड़ी निराशा ही हाथ लगी है। हम में से प्रायः सभी का अनुभव है कि छात्र तोड़फोड़ करते हैं ; प्रत्येक प्रकार के दोष भी उनमें पाए जाते हैं, यहां तक कि चोरियों और डकैतियों तक में भी वे पकड़े गए हैं। इस तरह की चीजों पर जब हम विचार करते हैं और यह भी देखते हैं कि कल को भारत के शासक भी वे ही बनने वाले हैं, सूत्रधार वे ही बनने वाले हैं, तो बड़ी निराशा होती है। परिणाम यह है कि देश बहुत दुर्बल होता जा रहा है और पतन को ओर जा रहा है।

एक बार मैं गाड़ी में जा रहा था। कालेज के कुछ छात्र उछल कर पहली श्रेणी के डिब्बे में आ गए। वे आपस में कुछ बातचीत करते रहे। लेकिन आगे चल कर कुछ आपस में कहने लगे कि कई बार मेरा विचार यह हुआ है कि बाथरूम में जो शीशा लगा हुआ है, उसे निकाल कर ले जाऊं, पर न जाने क्यों रह जाता हूं। फिर एक दिन मैं ऐसे डिब्बे में चढ़ा जिसमें कोई शीशा नहीं था, न बाथरूम में और न बैठने के कम्पार्टमेंट में। यह सब हमारे शिक्षित लोगों के कारनामों का परिणाम है। इस वास्ते इस ढांचे में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। यों तो परिवर्तन की ध्वनि और आवाज़ प्रारम्भ से ही सुनाई पड़ रही है लेकिन उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

मैं आपके सामने शिक्षा का उद्देश्य क्या होना चाहिये और उसका प्रकार क्या होना चाहिये, यह प्राचीन शास्त्रों के आधार पर थोड़ा सा वर्णन करना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि शिक्षा हमारी पाठशालाओं में जाकर प्रारम्भ नहीं होती है बल्कि पहला शिक्षक समाज का, माता है। दूसरा शिक्षक पिता है। स्कूल का हेड मास्टर तो तीसरा मास्टर है, उसका नम्बर तीसरा आता है। लेकिन आज जब कोई शिकायत करता है बच्चों की उच्छृंखलता की तो माता से नहीं करता है, पिता से नहीं करता है बल्कि वह स्वयं जा कर अध्यापक से कहता है, उसी से जा कर पूछता है। मैं एक प्रमाण देना चाहता हूं कि पहले शिक्षक का कितना महत्व है और दूसरे का कितना और तीसरे का कितना लिखा गया है :

उपाध्यायान् दशाचार्य आचार्याणान्तु शतं पिता।
सहस्रन्तु पितृन्माता गौरवेणातिरिच्यते ।।

साधारण अध्यापक जितना पढ़ाता है उससे दस गुना आचार्य शिक्षा दे सकता है। सौ आचार्य मिल कर एक बच्चे को जितनी शिक्षा और योग्यता दे सकते हैं, पिता यदि विद्वान हो और पढ़ा लिखा हो तो वह स्वयं अपनी सन्तान को उतनी शिक्षा दे सकता है। माता यदि विदुषी हो और सन्तान की शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान दे तो अकेली इतनी शिक्षा और योग्यता बच्चे को दे सकती है जितनी एक हजार पिता दे सकते हैं।

अब दूसरी दृष्टि से आप तुलना करें। माता की शिक्षा एक ओर और एक हजार पिताओं की शिक्षा एक ओर, माता की शिक्षा एक ओर और दस हजार आचार्यों की शिक्षा एक ओर और माता की शिक्षा एक ओर और एक लाख साधारण अध्यापकों की शिक्षा एक ओर। इस ओर जो ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था वह भी नहीं दिया गया। सरकार परिवार नियोजन के ऊपर जोर देती रही है। वह भी आवश्यक चीज़ है।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही यह वायु-मंडल भी उत्पन्न करना चाहिए कि जहां कम सन्तान उत्पन्न हो, वहां माता-पिता अपने बच्चों को सुसंस्कृत और योग्य बना कर ही शिक्षणालयों और गुरुओं के चरणों में भेजें।

17 hrs.

माता-पिता का काम एक पात्र को बनाने का है और गुरु का काम उस पर चित्रकारी और पालिश करने का है। यदि पात्र में कोई निर्माणगत त्रुटि रह गई है, उसकी रचना में ही कोई कमी रह गई है, तो फिर चित्रकार चाहे जितनी चित्रकारी या पालिश करता रहे, जहां वह पात्र टेढ़ा या चपटा है, वहां वह टेढ़ा और चपटा ही रहेगा, वह त्रुटि दूर नहीं हो पायेगी। इसलिए शिक्षकों में पहले नम्बर पर माता, दूसरे नम्बर पर पिता और तीसरे नम्बर पर आचार्य है। आचार्य का कार्य केवल अक्षर पढ़ना ही नहीं है। उसके लिये शास्त्रों में कहा गया है : "आचार्यः पूर्वरूपं शिष्य उत्तर रूपम्।" आचार्य का पहला काम यह है कि अपने शिष्य को चरित्रवान, ईमानदार और सच्चा बनाये और उसके बाद वह इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दे, जिससे वह संसार में अपना कारोबार कर सके, अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सके। अगर वह यह काम करता है, तभी वह आचार्य होता है।

आज-कल हमारे शिक्षणालयों में यह भी न्यूनता है कि आचार्य यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि हमारे विद्यार्थी बहुत अच्छे बनें, लेकिन वे स्वयं अपने जीवन को अच्छा नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब तक वे स्वयं अच्छे नहीं बनेंगे, तब तक उनके शिष्य भी अच्छे नहीं बन सकेंगे। इस बारे में भी शास्त्र में एक बहुत बढ़िया बात कही गई है : "विद्यासन्धिः प्रावचनं सन्धानम्"। आचार्य अपने शिष्य को जैसा देखना चाहता है, वैसा उसको खुद बनना होगा, तभी शिष्य उत्तररूप होगा, विद्या-संधि होगी और प्रवचन-सन्धान होगा।

यदि हमारे शिक्षा के ढांचे में इस दृष्टि से परिवर्तन किया जायेगा, तभी हमें देश के जीवन और वातावरण में कोई परिवर्तन दिखाई देगा।

जहां तक शिक्षा के माध्यम का प्रश्न है, शिक्षा का माध्यम वह भाषा होनी चाहिए, जिसको बच्चे प्रारम्भ से समझते हैं। इसीलिए यह निश्चय किया गया कि शिक्षा का माध्यम बच्चों की मातृभाषा हो, अर्थात् जो भाषा उनके घर में बोली जाती है, वही शिक्षणालय में भी प्रयुक्त हो, ताकि उनके मस्तिष्क पर यह दोहरा बोझ न पड़े कि वे विषय को भी समझें और भाषा को भी समझें। यद्यपि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने कई बार कहा है कि यह निश्चय कर लिया गया है कि शिक्षा का माध्यम प्रान्तीय भाषायें, मातृभाषायें होंगी, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा हो नहीं पाया।

संस्कृत भाषा के प्रति हम सभी का अनुराग है, लेकिन वह त्रिभाषा फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत आ कर सैंडविच बन गई है और उसका कचूमर निकला जा रहा है। यद्यपि मंत्रालय की ओर से हर समय संस्कृत के प्रति हमदर्दी प्रकट की जाती है, लेकिन वह स्थिति वैसी की वैसी है। शायद यह समझा जा रहा है कि संस्कृत सुरक्षित है, लेकिन संस्कृत विनाश के कगार पर खड़ी हुई है। यदि सरकार इस बारे में परिवर्तन नहीं करेगी, तो संस्कृत पिस जायेगी। यह हमारी वह पुरानी थाती है, जिसको दासता के समय में भी, यहां के निर्धन और तपोधन ब्राह्मणों में भिक्षा मांग कर भी, अभी तक सुरक्षित रखा है। पुराने समय में राजा और महाराजा पाठशालायें खोल कर संस्कृत को संरक्षण देते थे। हमारे सेठ लोग भी क्षेत्र और भोजन का प्रबन्ध कर के संस्कृत को प्रश्रय देते थे और पुस्तकों की व्यवस्था करते थे। किन्तु आज वह सब ढांचा बदल चुका है। वे राजा नहीं रहे। सेठों के पास

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

चाहे सम्पत्ति हो, लेकिन उनके घरों में अंग्रेजी पढ़ी-लिखी औलाद आ गई है, जिसको संस्कृत के प्रति निष्ठा या श्रद्धा नहीं है।

इसलिए यह सारी जिम्मेदारी अब राज्य के ऊपर है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के ऊपर है और उसको अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरी तरह निभा कर संस्कृत की रक्षा करनी चाहिए।

एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सरकार ने आगामी योजना में संस्कृत के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए 255 लाख रुपया रखा है। उसमें से गुरुकुलों के विकास के लिए 35 लाख रुपया, केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपती, के लिए 15 लाख रुपया और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, दिल्ली, के लिए 25 लाख रुपया रखा गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में और भी वर्णन दिया गया है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सारे गुरुकुलों और पाठशालाओं के लिए सरकार 50 लाख रुपया देती है और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ के लिए वह 25 लाख रुपया देती है। सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए कि हमारे गुरुकुल और छोटी छोटी पाठशालायें कितना काम कर रही हैं। सैकड़ों छात्र वहां से आचार्य और शास्त्री बन कर निकलते हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली के इस विद्यापीठ की उपलब्धि क्या है ?

सरकार का बहुत कठिनाई से जुटाया हुआ रुपया इस शिक्षण संस्था में बर्बाद हो रहा है। इसके एक निदेशक हैं, जो अपनी मिसाल आप हैं। उनकी दूसरी कोई उपमा नहीं हैं। वह इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति हैं ; जिन्होंने राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय को धोखा देकर एम० ए० से पहले पी० एच० डी० कर लिया। वह एक वर्ष में एम० ए० हो गये, जब कि और लोग दो दो वर्ष घिसटते रहते हैं। उन्होंने ऐसा चमत्कार कर दिखाया।

कलकत्ता में एक संस्कृत सम्मेलन हुआ, जिसके लिए कलकत्ता से एक लाख रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ। उस सम्मेलन के पश्चात् 70, 75 हजार रुपये की राशि बची। जब उनसे पूछा गया कि इस राशि का क्या उपयोग करेंगे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि संस्कृत सम्मेलन का भवन बनेगा। लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने बताया कि उस राशि को उससे भी उपयोगी कार्य में व्यय किया गया है। इसलिए यह देखना चाहिए कि वह 75 हजार की राशि विद्यापीठ के भवन में व्यय हुई है या संस्कृत सम्मेलन के भवन में। सम्मेलन के भवन का अस्तित्व कहीं नहीं है। इस जांच में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री इस सम्मेलन के और मंत्री महोदय इस विद्यापीठ के प्रमुख हैं। मेहनत और परिश्रम से जुटाया हुआ सरकार का यह जो धन है, उसका सदुपयोग होना चाहिए।

समयाभाव के कारण मैं अपने सुझाव नहीं दे सकूंगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक मंत्री महोदय शिक्षा के इस ढांचे में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह देश वैसा नहीं बन पायेगा, जैसा कि वह इसको देखना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि अन्य सब मंत्रालय तो शरीर हैं, जिसमें प्राण-प्रतिष्ठा शिक्षा मंत्रालय करता है। अगर प्राण नहीं रहेंगे तो लाश का कोई लाभ नहीं है।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there can be no two opinions that the educationists and the people who run the Education departments have failed the nation and the coming generations. There can be no two opinions also that they have failed to re-orientate the educational system to suit the needs of Independent India.

Not only this : Instead of helping in solving the problems facing the country the system of education that they have given has actually accentuated and aggravated those problems.

Sir, what are the problems which are facing this country ? The problems are—unemployment, the problem of modernising agriculture, the problem of having a better technician, scientist, a better artician, a better industrialist and a better citizen. The present system of education, instead of helping to solve these problems has accentuated them. Not only this, Sir. Not only the present system of Education has imposed further burdens but it has developed regional tendencies ; instead of creating a tendency towards a united India. A combination of these educationists and the selfish politicians have developed the regional tendencies. Some of the politicians may possibly be for teaching more languages, but by the developing regional languages alone, we cannot improve the country. How can they help in the development of the country when they are not realising that they are wasting their time in teaching more and more languages—time which could be used in giving them practical training in agriculture, in industrial subjects and in creating better scientists ?

Our educational systems are now for teaching three or four languages to a child—regional language, foreign language, national language and if necessary, another language. By overburdening them with the languages, they cannot create better India. I can only say that they are actually sowing the seeds of disintegration of the country rather than uniting the country which can unitedly face any danger—foreign or internal danger.

The present system of education was developed by the Britishers for a particular need. They needed the servile classes of people who could be loyal to them and at the same time could look of superiority to their own countrymen. They created this system of education which created half-literate educated classes with bloated egos and considered their countrymen as inferior but looked at the Britishers as masters who were superior to them. And they tried to copy them in every respect. This can be clearly evidenced from the fact that we have got import-mania. Everything that we have is imported. We think that this is better than what we have in our country. If a foreigner comes out from the foreign embassy or if a man from the foreign embassy goes out or if one visits the S. T. C. one finds people looking for imported cars. If a foreigner goes out we buy even his shirts or underwears. Import mania is basically developed among the Indians because of the educational system that we have. So, what we need to-day is an educational system which could solve our problems of unemployment. When we go back to our constituencies, what we find is every boy, whose parents are cultivating the lands, wants a job. And he wants it whether it is a class IV or Class III job. The basic problem is that our boys would not like to go to the fields. They would rather go in for a job for the whole of life for a sum of Rs. 110, 120 or 130. They would not like to come back to the fields. If they go back to the fields, perhaps, they could have earned much more. But the present system of education does not train them in that particular line. He is not trained in agriculture ; he is not trained in cottage industries and he is not given training to work in technical line. He rather prefers to go in for a white-collared job than to work in the fields. This educational system could be entirely revolutionalised and could also be changed entirely. Now a days the students are cramming different subjects and are not learning anything in improving farms. They devote their time to learn arts only. For example, in rural sector—in villages—if the students, instead of being made to cram three languages—are put on the practical aspect of agriculture and if their two-third's time is spent on agriculture or is devoted to learning cottage industries or is devoted to learning on how to repair the tractors, pumps or such machinery, we would have a revolutionalised India and there would be no problem of poverty at all. The problem of starving would go away. The entire country would change and the revolution would come in. The chief difficulty is that each educationist is a rubber stamp of his predecessor. A new educationist comes in ; a new Vice-Chancellor comes in and a new Minister comes in and he does not see what the country needs. He is

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rubber-stamping the old system of education which we got from the British for meeting their own needs. The foreign power did not want our country to compete with them in trade and industry. In fact, they tried to kill our industry. They developed an educational system which did not teach these arts but killed them. That suited them, but the present educational system follows the same pattern without realising the present-day India's needs of an educational system with a new orientation which would suit our needs.

The object with which our agricultural universities were started was that they would create a class of citizens who would improve agriculture, but out of 100 graduates coming out of these agricultural universities, 95 are asking for jobs, not even 5 go to agriculture and take up farming as a career. What was the difficulty in bringing 80 out of 100 students from the farms and giving them education in the agricultural universities for at least one year, giving them stipend which could compensate them for the loss they suffer by coming to the university? If it had been done, they would have created a better class of farmers than the present graduates from the agricultural universities who, after a course of three or five years, look for jobs. What is the difficulty in giving five or seven acres of land to each agricultural graduate and putting him on the farm for at least ten years so that he puts his knowledge to practical use?

Similarly, take the engineering colleges. You have 40,000 unemployed engineers today. Why? Because you have not given them training in the practical aspect. You have given them an education which glorifies the services. In fact, the entire educational system of our country glorifies the services and denegates other independent professions. So, the time has come when we should entirely revolutionise our present educational system. The present unemployment problem can be completely solved in another five or seven years if we do not glorify the services or emphasise regional tendencies, if we do not waste twelve years of the life of young children in cramming.

Lastly, the present examination system is such that after the examinations we forget everything that we learnt. Most of the Members here are graduates. If you ask them ten questions on the subjects that they studied, I do not think any one of them can answer even one of the questions. What is the difficulty in changing the examination system? Let the students carry books with them and understand only the practical aspect. Once they become dishonest in the beginning of their lives, they will be dishonest throughout their lives. Therefore, I submit that the examination system should be changed.

I support the Demands of the Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I shall start by quoting an eminent educationist who has said: Education, not industry is the panacea. He further said that survival depends on higher education; for developing countries even more than the developed countries knowledge and know-how are the key to better life, not as an alternative to investment in economic project but as a priority item ....(*An Hon. Member*: who said so) Lord Butler....Above all there is an imperative need to treat education as a national investment. Let us get a balance sheet from the Congress Government for the last twenty years.

The Education Commission report says: even after twenty years of independence and fifteen years of planning the education system in India designed to meet the needs of an imperialist administration continued to remain more or less in tact. Even now our educational system remains detached from production. What has been the result? Here are some significant observations from that report:

> "Instead of promoting social and national integration and making an active effort to promote national consciousness, several features of the educational system to promote divisive tendencies; caste loyalties are encouraged in a number of private educational institutions. The rich and poor are segregated in schools, the former attending better type of private schools which charge

fees while the latter are forced by circumstances, to attend free Government or local authority schools of poor quality."

There has been deep intrusion of the foreign imperialist educational system into our educational system. There is collaboration in the field of education to the detriment of our interest. If you read the recent articles written in Mainstream you will be thunder struck by the inroads of academic imperialism.

I shall quote certain figures from international statistics for the percentage of literacy in the population aged 15 and over (males). Brazil—65 per cent, France 96.7, India—41.5 per cent, Japan 99 per cent, Mexico—70.2 per cent; Turkey, considered to be one of the backward countries—54.8, America—97.5, USSR 99.3 per cent–Shrimati Sangam Lakshmi Bai may take note—and Yugoslavia—90.1 per cent.

The total public expenditure on education as percentage of national income between 1960-62 is as follows: Germany 3.5, Japan 5.5, Egypt 4.7—a little earlier—USA 6.6 and USSR 6.1.

What has the Government done in 23 years? It is a Mahabarata. The Directive principle of our constitution expected that all children in the age group 6-14 will be covered by compulsory primary education by 1962. How has this provision been implemented? According to the Planning Commission, upto 1968-69 only 63 per cent of the children in the age group 6-14 would be going to schools. This appears in page 279 of the draft Fourth Plan. (1969-74). Further the percentage of children going to school in the rural areas is much lower than those in the urban areas. After all these failures, we expected now at least the planners would implement the constitutional directive by the end of the Fourth Plan. But the draft of the Fourth Plan gives us no such assurance. This is what it says.

In 1973-74, the enrolment in primary schools (classes I to V) under the age-group 6-11, in the middle schools (Classes VII to VIII) under the age-group 11-14, and in the elementary schools (Classes I to VIII) under the age-group 6-14 will be not more than 85 per cent, 42.1 per cent and 60.9 per cent respectively.

Now, in regard to secondary education, (age-group 14 to 17), the enrolment in millions, in 1960-61, was 3.03; in 1965-66, 5.19; in 1968-69, 6.59. The percentage of age-group 14-17, was 11.1, 16.7 and 19.4 respectively for these years.

What about the university education? If I quote Mr. D. S. Kothari, if he is correct, the expenditure on education in India is only about two dollars for one student every year as compared to 300 dollars in the United States. Who has benefited most by the system of education that you have been giving? If I can quote Mr. J. P. Naik, Member-Secretary of the Education Commission in India, this is what he says:

"Who has benefited most from the expansion in education that has been achieved in the post-independence period and he replies:

"At the elementary stages, the weaker sections of the community still get very little benefit; then, enrolment is comparatively less and wastage greater....but from the very few studies available, it appears that the quality of educational opportunities provided at the secondary stage is far less than in the elementary stage....Secondary education is still very largely urban and boys still form the vast majority of secondary students. In a study of the Baroda district it was found that nearly three-fourths of the students belong to the three upper castes. In a similar study of the Khaira district, it was found that 80 per cent of the secondary school students belong to the three or four top castes while a backward caste, which accounted for about 60 per cent of the population of the district, had only four per cent of the enrolment at the secondary stage ....At the university stage, more than 70 per cent of the seats are taken by the top five per cent of the social strata."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

Dr. Rao, I am quite sure, will take note of this state of affairs.

What have you done to the decaying eastern States including Calcutta and West Bengal? I am quoting from a letter which the Education Minister has written to me. It says :

> "Primary education is in a deplorable state in West Bengal. Salaries of primary teachers are lower than those obtaining in most of the States of India. Primary education is free only up to Class IV (6-10) in rural areas only. Out of 89 municipalities, only 17 have introduced free primary education in their respective areas. In the big city of Calcutta, there is virtually very little arrangement for free primary education. Out of some 3,40,000 children of the age-group 6--11, 70,000 get the benefit of free primary education either in Calcutta Corporation's primary schools or in Government-sponsored free primary schools.
>
> While in most of the States in Northern, Western and Southern regions, education has been made free up to Class VIII, in the States in the Eastern Region, it is not so, and West Bengal is one of those States in the Eastern Region.
>
> To make education free up to Class VIII, we require an additional allotment of Rs. 9 crores, as it is the joint responsibility of the Centre and the State, they appealed to You,—the Prime Minister of India,—to help this problem-ridden State with a sum of Rs. 5 crores to enable it to make education free up to Class VIII."

Then, in West Bengal, free distribution of text-books in Bengali and Nepali for classes I and II was started. This should immediately be extended to students belonging to other language-speaking groups. For this purpose, they wrote to the Central Government to work as a clearing agent for the different States of India and in exchange of Bengali books to secure for them books in other languages like Urdu, Hindi, Tamil and Malayalam, etc. This matter has been shelved.

Then, the children of the political sufferers are allowed stipends ; only one child of the political sufferer gets the stipend. They requested the Central Government to increase their quota of financial help so that this benefit could be extended without any restriction.

Sir, on the face of this disgraceful condition in the field of education, what have you done? I quote from Dr. Rao's Ministry.

They say, "Education outlay lowest ever". This is dated April 14 :

> "The allocation for education in the Fourth Five Year Plan is the lowest ever, according to the annual report of the Ministry of Education. This paucity of allocation will impede any vigorous drive to implement the national policy on education.... Education has been allotted a sum of Rs. 840 crores, *i.e.* 5.8 per cent of the total plan outlay. In the Central sector, the cut has not been much, the provision being Rs. 271 crores against the draft proposal of Rs. 326 crores. In the State sector, however, the reduction has been drastic—Rs. 569 crores against a draft figure of Rs. 884 crores. The axe has fallen very heavily on primary education in particular, generally on all programmes of qualitative improvement."

What a shameful thing :

> "The report says that as the Constitution now stands, education is essentially a State subject."

What a wonderful way of shirking things !

> "Despite the view in some influential quarters that education should at least be a concurrent subject."

It is also ridiculous that the number of centrally-sponsored schemes in the field of education, according to the new policy is to be eliminated or suitably reduced. The Government of India can operate an educational policy only on the strict constitutional basis ! This is what the report says. You are all great devotees of the Constitution. When it is a question of collection of funds from States, you forget

everything. About giving them, you are very shy. This is a strange thing.

On the base of this, you are maintaining a huge establishment. Education is a State subject, you say. Hence the Government should explain the necessity for maintaining a huge administrative apparatus at the Centre with 207 officers including Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries 6, Joint Educational Advisers 3, Under Secretaries 20, Deputy Educational Advisers 10 etc. The number of such officers will go up from 189 in 1968-69 to 270 in 1970-71. Then, your love for IAS officials in the field of education ! Why is it that you have selected an IAS officer to be Director of Education in Delhi ?

I come to teachers' status. Education is carried by teachers. What have you done to improve the teachers' status ? I quote from the Education Commission's report :

> "In the post-independence period, continuous efforts have been made to improve the remuneration of teachers at all levels and schemes for this purpose have figured prominently in all the plans. But the net results achieved have not been adequate, particularly in respect of primary school teachers.
>
> In some sectors *e. g.* pre-primary, the increase in the cost of living has been greater than in remuneration. On the whole, there was some improvement in the remuneration of teachers in real terms upto 1960 61. This has since been completely neutralised by the sharp increase in prices that has taken place in the last two or three years. This has, we are afraid, adversely affected the morale of teachers."

How do you expect the teachers to go on teaching without getting at least two meals a day ?

We see a big and pompous Yoga Ashram on Pant Marg. The Education Ministry has given them more than Rs. 6½ lakhs. About the other ministries, the answer has not been given. They have funds for all these things. The Works Housing Ministry have given two acres of land for this yoga ashram.

Look at the nepotism that they practise. The post of the Director of the National Museum fell vacant in 1968. The Union Public Service Commission selected a person. But, I am told, a former Governor, Miss Padmaja Naidu, came and requested the Prime Minister to grant extension to a retired and superannuated Director. As a result of that, this man who has been selected by the UPSC for the post of Director of the National Museum, has not been appointed and the whole thing has been shelved and this superannuated man is being groomed for occupying the position by extension of his service by two years.

In the Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidhya Peeth the controversial Director is still continuing. Nothing goes well in this country.

About the CSIR I demand a full-fledged enquiry on the subject because a lot of things have been mentioned and we are also in possession of some facts.

In the Calcutta National Library the position is deteriorating. The man does not pull on well with his staff and there is demoralisation among the staff. So the National Library is going down in grade and in service.

We demand that at least 10 per cent of the Union budget should be ear-marked for education ; at least 10 per cent of the Plan allocations should be made on education ; at least 6 per cent of the national income should be spent on education. The Union Government should bear 60 per cent of the expenses on primary and secondary education. The same responsibility should be borne in respect of technical education for its improvement. There should be no curtailment of opportunities for vocational education. The UGC and the Union Government must take the responsibility for improving the condition of the non-teaching staff of educational institutions. The Union Government should take special responsibility for women's education in the country through

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

sponsored schemes or specific increased financial aid for women's education.

I will conclude by asking: will the hon. Education Minister tell us what proposals he has to offer us with regard to giving special assistance to those States which have not done so well during the Congress rule of the last 20 years and those who are lagging behind? What assistance does he propose to give to those five eastern States, namely, UP, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal, which have been neglected during the last 20 years of dreadful Congress rule?

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल (दमोह): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने विचार यहां रखे। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अंदर प्लान्ड एजूकेशन होनी चाहिये। अभी तक शायद इस पर किसी का विचार नहीं आया है। किसी भी चीज की बुनियाद होती है, पहले विचारधारा होती है फिर उस पर विचार करने के बाद उसके टेक्नीशियन्स बुलाये जाते हैं और एक प्लान बनाया जाता है, ब्लू प्रिन्ट होता है, उसके बाद मकान तैयार होता है। हमारे देश के अन्दर मैं जहां तक समझता हूं प्लान्ड एजूकेशन नाम का कोई ऐसा प्लान नहीं है कि हमें अगले वर्ष, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, पांच वर्षों के लिये कौन-कौन विषय में किन-किन प्रकार के कितने व्यक्तियों की जरूरत है। इस पर कभी नहीं सोचा गया। 1952 से लेकर 1957, 1962 और 1967 तक तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में केवल बजट के रूप में रुपया मंजूर किया गया और वह जहां तहां इधर उधर खर्च किया गया। मगर यह प्लान नहीं बनाया कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर हमको कितने वकील चाहियें, कितने डाक्टरों की जरूरत है, मेडिकल डाक्टरों के अलावा कितने एग्रीकल्चर के डाक्टरों की जरूरत है प्रोफेसर्स की कितनी जरूरत है, ग्रेजुएट्स को कितनी आवश्यकता है, साइंटिस्ट्स की कितनी आवश्यकता है, रेडियो मेकर्स की कितनी आवश्यकता है और इंजीनियर्स की कितनी आवश्यकता है। (व्यवधान)

इसके अलावा हमको एक बात यह कहनी है कि रूस में मास्को के अन्दर मास्को युनिवर्सिटी में 45 किस्म की भाषाओं का विद्याभ्यास किया जाता है और जिसको जिस भाषा का ज्ञान प्राप्त करना होता है, वह कर सकता है। भारत के अन्दर दिल्ली और बम्बई में ऐसी व्यवस्था है, बाकी प्रान्तों में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। भारत के दूसरे प्रान्तों में अगर कोई दूसरी भाषाओं का ज्ञान प्राप्त करना चाहे तो उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आपके पास ऐसी कोई प्लान नहीं है जिससे वहां पर यह चीज हो सके और उन लोगों को उसका लाभ मिल सके। अगर आप कोई इस तरह की प्लान नहीं बनाएगें तो वही स्थिति होगी जैसी कि 70 हजार इंजीनियर्स आराम-शोक फरमा रहे हैं।

अब मैं प्राइमरी एजूकेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। प्राइमरी एजूकेशन एक बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेन्ट चीज है परन्तु इस देश के अन्दर जो रिजेक्टेड लोग हैं उनको ही तीस-तीस, चालीस-चालीस और पचास-पचास रुपये में भरती कर लिया जाता है और वे ही पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी, चौथी, पांचवी, छठी और सातवीं कक्षाओं में बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, जिससे कोई सुधार नहीं होता है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि रूस्कन में पाइनियर पैलेस की संस्था है जिसके अन्दर ढाई वर्ष से लेकर अठारह वर्ष के बच्चों को मनोविज्ञान के तरीके पर विद्याभ्यास दिया जाता है, परन्तु इस देश के अन्दर

ऐसी कोई संस्था नहीं है कि जहां पर प्राइमरी एजूकेशन के लिए आप ढाई तीन वर्ष के बच्चों को लोवर के० जी० और अपर के० जी० में विद्याभ्यास के लिए भेज सकें और जहां पर बच्चे मनोविज्ञान के अनुसार शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें। टीचर्स का जो सलेक्शन होता है, उसे मैं बिल्कुल पसन्द नहीं करता हूं क्योंकि जो रिजेक्टेड आदमी होते हैं, उन्हीं को रख लिया जाता है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि जो विद्यार्थी फर्स्ट क्लास फर्स्ट आए या जो फर्स्ट स्टुड करे, उसे ही केवल प्राइमरी एजूकेशन के लिए टीचर की जगह मिलनी चाहिए, दूसरे लोगों को नहीं मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि यही फाउन्डेशन है। अगर फाउन्डेशन ठीक है तो मकान ठीक बनेगा वरना नहीं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि रिजेक्टेड क्लास को हटा कर प्राइमरी एजूकेशन के लिए आप उन्हीं लोगों को टीचर्स नियुक्त करें जो कि फर्स्ट क्लास हों। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि पाइनियर पैलेस जैसी संस्था इस देश के अन्दर निर्माण करने की आप कोशिश कीजिए।

अभी कुछ सदस्यों ने बताया है कि कुल बजट का बहुत कम हिस्सा एजूकेशन पर खर्च किया जाता है और प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से वह दो डालर के करीब आता है। जहाँ विद्या है, वहां प्रकाश है, जहां प्रकाश है वहां ज्ञान है और जहां ज्ञान है, वहां सरस्वती हैं और वहां पर सब कुछ है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जहां सरस्वती हैं वहां लक्ष्मी हैं।

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : आपके मुंह में घी शक्कर।

अब मैं एडल्ट वीमेन्स एजूकेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस देश में एडल्ट जेन्ट्स एजूकेशन की व्यवस्था है मगर एडल्ट वीमेन एजूकेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं आप का ध्यान इस विषय में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जिस देश की प्रधान मन्त्राणी एक नारी हों और सारी दुनिया में जिनका नाम हो, वहां एडल्ट वीमेन एजूकेशन के लिए इस बजट के अन्दर कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस बजट के अन्दर कोई ऐसी बात नहीं बताई गई है जिससे एडल्ट वीमेन एजूकेशन को बढ़ावा मिले। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि वीमेन एजूकेशन बड़ी अच्छी हो सके।

इसके बाद मुझे एक बात की शासन से शिकायत भी है और वह यह है कि 1952 से लेकर 1957 तक, 1957 से लेकर 1962 तक और 1962 से लेकर 1967 और 1967 से लेकर 1970 तक जितनी राशि केन्द्रीय शासन ने मंजूर की एजूकेशन के लिये, उसमें अधिक से अधिक मध्य प्रदेश, कैराला, हैदराबाद, पंजाब, बंगाल, यू० पी० और जम्मू कश्मीर सारा पैसा ले गये और मध्य प्रदेश को ज्यादा नहीं मिला (**व्यवधान**)। मिला जरूर है लेकिन उसके साथ सौतेली मां जैसा व्यवहार किया गया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश के साथ सौतेली मां का जैसा बर्ताव किया जा रहा है। मुझे शासन से बड़ी भारी शिकायत है। जैसे माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि एक व्यापारी है तो वह चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज मांगता है तो गलत नहीं मांगता। ब्याज नहीं दे सकते तो हमें मुद्दत रकम ही दे दीजिए। 1952 से लेकर जितनी रकम आपने मध्य प्रदेश को कम दी है वह पूरी कर दीजिये, उसके बाद हम आपसे ब्याज मांगेंगे।

आपने बड़ी कृपा करके मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है। कम से कम ढाई-तीन वर्ष से मैं 25 बार बोलने के लिये नोटिस दे चुका हूं, मुझे समय नहीं मिला। आप एक माननीय

[श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल]

सभापति आकर बैठे हैं, आपने मुझे पहली बार समय दिया, वह भी तीन मिनट के टाइम में से कुछ सेकेंड्स लेना चाहते हैं, कृपा करके थोड़ा समय और दीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : आपको 7 मिनट हो गये हैं ।

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे साथ में, मध्य प्रदेश के शासन के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है, वह न हो । यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिये जितना पैसा आप खर्च करते हैं, उसके बावजूद भी कई जगह पर मकानों का ठिकाना नहीं है, कहीं पर फैकल्टीज का ठिकाना नहीं। सागर यूनिवर्सिटी को 1947 में डा० हरिसिंह गौड़ ने अपने 90 लाख की प्रापर्टी में से दो तिहाई हिस्सा दे दिया था। उस वक्त हमने माननीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का निमंत्रण दिया। वह पधारे, और उन्होंने कहा कि सागर तो एक माकूल जगह है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के कुछ दूसरे प्रोफेसर्स आये, उन्होंने भी कहा हिन्दुस्तान की युनिवर्सिटीज में सागर युनिवर्सिटी की जगह सबसे अच्छी है। डा० राधाकृष्णन वहां पर आये, उन्होंने भी यह कहा कि अच्छी जगह है। यहां पर जितने राष्ट्रपति हुए उनमें से दो-तीन राष्ट्रपति वहां आये उन्होंने भी यह शब्द कहे। सागर विश्वविद्यालय का नाम क्या है—सागर। सारे विश्व में उसका नाम है। लेकिन वहां फैकल्टीज कितनी हैं दो-चार। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि आप इधर-उधर टुकड़े करके न बांट दें। मध्य प्रदेश के लिये जितनी युनिवर्सिटीज के लिये आपने जितना पैसा खर्च किया उस युनिवर्सिटीज के लिये उतनी फैकल्टीज जब तक पूरी नहीं होती, तब तक कोई ठिकाना नहीं। अगर घर में सारा सामान एक साथ हो तो रसोई बन सकती है। अगर सारा सामान बिखरा हो, चमचा एक जगह कटोरे दूसरी जगह हैं, पूर्व-पश्चिम, उत्तर-दक्षिण में, तो कहीं भी ठिकाना नहीं। एक जगह रहेगा तो ठीक रहेगा । मेरी आपसे यह प्रार्थना है कि जितना भी पैसा आप युनिवर्सिटीज पर खर्च करते हैं तो कंसंट्रेटेड माइंड से कीजिये, एक जगह पूरा खर्च कीजिये। कम से कम एक जगह एक चीज तो तैयार हो जाये। यहां तो कहीं का काम नहीं होता है, इसमें सारा हिसाब गड़बड़ हो जाएगा ।

स्वतंत्रता से पहले हमारे देश में 3 प्रतिशत ग्रेजुएट्स थे, 8 प्रतिशत केवल दस्तखत करना जानते थे और 89 प्रतिशत लोग अनपढ़ थे। बीस साल के अन्दर 3 प्रतिशत से लेकर 33-40 प्रतिशत इस देश में एजुकेशन हुई है, यह सराहनीय है । दुनिया के इतिहास में, किसी देश में यह नहीं हुआ। यू० एन० ओ० में 109 देश हैं, उसमें कहीं भी, किसी एक देश में इतनी तरक्की एजुकेशन में 20 साल के अन्दर हुई हो, ऐसा इतिहास नहीं मिलेगा। इसके लिये मैं शासन को धन्यवाद देता हूं। अभी माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत थोड़ा बोला हूं। जो आपने समय दिया, उसके लिये आभारी हूं।

SHRI BARROW (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the educational picture is depressing. The whole educational system is haunted by the phantom of fear. Soon, not late, the paralysis of fear will irrevocably cripple the educational organism. Students are afraid of examinations and unemployment; teachers and invigilators are afraid of students; vice-chancellors are afraid of students and teachers and the policy-markers are afraid of taking bold decisions. The whole system is caught in this spectre of fear.

The worst decision that has been taken has been to cut the Plan outlay from Rs. 1,210 crores to Rs. 840 crores. This cannot be

condemned in too strong language. Milton in one of his most striking lines condemned the bishops of his time for the failure to provide spiritual succour to their flock. I say that condemnation, with a greater force, applies today to our policy-makers and, I say, with deep regret, this condemnation is greater indeed because the person who is at the head of policy-making is a woman and a mother. Milton's indictment was "The hungry sheep look up and are not fed." Our children are going to be condemned to educational starvation.

The tragedy is that the Ministry has made up its mind that the cut is going to be in primary education and programmes of qualitative improvement. The position becomes very much worse if we consider wastage and stagnation at the primary and middle school levels.

I would like to quote from the recent study carried out by the NCERT, "Wastage and Stagnation in Primary and Middle Schools in India". The study shows that out of 100 pupils enrolled in grade I, 39 drop or stagnate in grade I, 11 in grade II, 8 in grade III and IV, 7 in grade V, 3 in grade VI and 2 each in grades VII and VIII. The study goes on to say that the rate of stagnation and wastage has remained constant both at the primary and middle stages of education during the past 10 to 12 years despite the continuing rise in per pupil expenditure.

Besides the tremendous loss in human energy and effort, if we work this out in terms of money, we find that during the last 12 years wastage and stagnation in grades 1 to 5 has resulted in a loss of at least 220 crores. I am basing my figures on this study. It says: "Assuming Rs. 26.9 is the average annual cost per pupil in primary schools, it is estimated that in 1957-58, Rs. 11.51 crores were spent on pupils who did not proceed from grade I to II; in 1958-59, the amount spent on pupils who did not proceed from grade II to grade III was Rs. 3.32 crores; in 1959-60, it was Rs. 2.16 crores on pupils who did not proceed from grade III to grade IV and in 1960-61, it was Rs. 1.94 crores on pupils who did not proceed from grade V to grade VI. Thus, the wastage for four years works out to approximately Rs. 75.36 crores. In the last 12 years, it is no less than Rs. 220 crores for these 5 grades. If you add to this, the stage at the middle stage, the wastage at the secondary stage and the wastage at the university stage, the total amount will be the amount that has been sanctioned in the next Five Year Plan in the Central Sector. Sir, as a developing nation, as a poor nation, can we afford this tremendous, colossal, waste of energy and funds? This study has pinpointed and identified the areas and the causes of wastage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he intends doing to reduce this wastage or to eliminate it.

One of the things that my hon. Friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu highlighted is that the hon. Minister always takes the plea that the constitutional responsibility for primary education rest with the State Governments. One of the first things that happens when a Minister is inducted into the Cabinet is that he is initiated into the game of "passing the buck." It is an old game "passing the buck", and Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao is no mean pupil, in fact, I think, he is an apt pupil. I hope he will not tell me that this is a State responsibility and that he cannot do anything about it.

Then, the report here laments that the "axe has fallen heavily", and I can hear Dr. Rao like the lady of shallor, saying, "The course has come upon me", to carry out the next Five Year Plan in Education. But why does the Report go on to say that the axe has fallen heavily on qualitative programmes? I think when there is shortage of funds, it is necessary that our qualitative programmes should be given high priority.

Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO: That is done by the States.

SHRI BARROW: So, once again, the Minister is saying exactly what I said he would —it is done by the States. Where does the Centre come in? (*Interruptions*) The Centre must have a positive and leading role in initiating qualitative programme. Will any State

[Shri Barrow]

say "No" to the Central Minister, if he says, 'I will take 50 schools and 50 colleges and make them in quality institution'? No State will say 'No' if the Centre goes to the States and there are 3000 colleges in the country. Let the Centre take 50 or 60 colleges and make them quality institutions. Take 500 primary schools and make them quality institutions. Do the same with the secondary schools. I say this qualitative improvement must be carried out by the Centre. Let there be selection of institutions for qualitative improvement. Here I say that if this is done, let the admissions to these schools be based on merit and talent only. In fact, let these selected institutions be institutions for the under-privileged. I am connected with schools which are always criticised as being citadels of privilege. Here is an opportunity to create quality schools at the primary level, at the secondary level and to create quality colleges. Let the admissions be for those meritorious and talented students who are under-privileged. I would like to see the scheme of scholarships extended in University education. Let our Universities be filled with scholarshipholders as in USA and UK. If others want to have university education, let them go to other colleges, but let the colleges in which public money is used, be for under-privileged meritorious and talented students.

Art. 45 of the Constitution casts an obligation with respect to primary education. It casts no obligation with regard to secondary and university education. What happens every year is that in the early summer the *Koel* with its melodious voice says that summer is there, later in the summer my friends on this side in not so melodious notes cry stridently for Government to open new colleges, so that every students who gets 40% marks must be given admission. This opening of new colleges must be stopped. My friend, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, who was here a little while ago has not been able to produce a cheap car, but we have through the Education Ministry learnt to produce cheap colleges with poor buildings, poorer teachers and shoddy equipment. In these we pretend to purvey higher education, it is neither higher nor education. I would say that we require a bold decision, to stop further opening of any such institutions.

Let us concentrate on vocational education. I know that technical and vocational education has failed to solve the unemployment problem: we have thousands of engineers unemployed. We have thousands of technicians unemployed. But why has this type of education failed? There are two causes for the failure. There was no relationship between the man power requirements in a particular industry and the opening of institutions. We have also opened these institutions on traditional models.

18 hours

The second cause of failure is education. The best of these technical institutions continue to give an education which I call monastic education based on repetitive procedures. In these institutions the students have been exposed to standard responses and solutions to problems of a limited range of variables. They must give the students a quality of mind and only those basic skills which they can adopt in the rapidly advancing technological society in which they are living. Technical institutions today purvey a repetitive type of education. The persons who come out of them just cannot take their place in the industry of the country. What then are we to do with our schools. I feel, vocational education must be given a vocational bias and the courses should be properly planned. We should have junior colleges where our pupils can be admitted; we need not have degree colleges; let them go to the junior colleges and join vocational biased courses which are going to benefit them. I do not want to prevent them from going from the junior colleges to the universities. At the appropriate point of time if they are meritorious time and talented, they should be able to join university courses.

There is one plea which I would make to the Home Minister, and he should see that it is done. It is this he must get the Home Ministry to abolish the degree requirement for Government posts except for certain categories. I think

this is essential before the higher education system can be reformed. Not only should we abolish the degree requirement, but we should make it a positive disqualification. What does it profit a young man to learn political science, solid state physics or literary appreciation, if he is going to become a Government clerk? One of the reason for the decline in University education is that we have put the degree to this base use. We are using it for producing Government clerks. We talk about reform in education but there can be no reform in education unless we do away with this degree requirement as far as Government jobs are concerned. This suggestion was made to him when the Education Minister was the Education Member of the Planning Commission, and I would ask him to take it up now.

There are only two other points which I want to make—one is about examination and the other about student violence. I have not a little to do with examinations; and in fact, I have been connected with examinations for the last 22 years. I disagree with some of my friends and I wish to place on record that the NCERT has been doing good work on refining examination procedures and techniques. I have seen some of the work which they have produced; and it is excellent. But, Sir, no amount of refinement of the examination techniques and procedures is going to help our examination system—especially at school stage—because our examination system suffers from what I would call, 'excessive obesity'. You cannot examine 4 or 5 lakhs of candidates and have an examination which is both valid and reliable. The only way to do this is for the examining boards to give over their power to smaller boards at district level, reducing the number of candidates to 15 or 20 thousands because the present number is more than any Examination Board can manage effectively to provide the examinations which are both reliable and valid.

Finally, I want to say this. I am not going to discuss student unrest because enough has been said about it. But the student violence is a thing that must be combated. We cannot permit the student violence to continue, we cannot permit vandalism, threat to life and destruction of property to continue.

I would ask the Minister to refresh his memory as to what has happened in Calcutta University recently. The police were there but through some false notions of University autonomy or through false prestige the police were not called in after all till the damage that had been done. The police had prior information but they could not enter the university campus because of these false notions. I believe that West Bengal Government have given orders that if the police know that there is to be any violence they should act. I would ask my hon. friend, the Education Minister to follow what the French want to do. I was in Paris in 1968 after the student trouble and not before that I discussed this with at the university authorities and I asked them what they were going to do. They said that they were going to take administrative action to stop these. One of the administrative measures was to cover all the cobbles in the streets with tarnac so that the students could not tear up the cobbles to panes. The french are a practical people break the window. What are they doing now? They are creating a Paris University Police Force which will be under the Rector of the University. They will be on the Campus. There will thus be a force to deal with violence, to deal with destruction of property, to deal with threat to life.

I would ask the hon. Minister to consider this seriously. This will not cause any trouble because this force will not form part of the ordinary police force and this force will be under the Rector or the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The force will be presented on the University Campus and if there is going to be any violence or threat to life, it can be put down with firmness.

सभापति महोदय : श्री भक्त दर्शन ।

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : आन ए पायंट आफ आर्डर, सर। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस कुर्सी पर आप बैठे हुए हैं, वह दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने के लिये

[श्री मु० अ० खां]

है। लेकिन इधर बैठने वाले सदस्यों के साथ बड़ी बेइन्साफी हो रही है। होता यह है कि इस तरफ से दो-दो मिनिस्टर इन्टरवीन करते हैं और आखिर में मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देते हैं। इस तरह हमारे लिये जो समय एलाट होता है, उसका आधा हिस्सा मिनिस्टर ले लेते हैं। इसके अलावा उधर से पार्टियों के जो नेता बोलते हैं, उनको जो टाइम एलाट होता है, वे आपकी परमिशन से उससे ज्यादा ले लेते हैं। आप उनका कुछ लिहाज करते हैं। रह गये बेचारे इधर के बैठने वाले, उनको बोलने के लिये पूरा टाइम नहीं दिया जाता है। जब इधर से कोई बोलने लगता है, तो पांच मिनट के बाद आपकी घंटी बज उठती है। इस तरह हमारे साथ बड़ी ज्यादती होती है। आखिर हम को भी अपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी को मुंह दिखाना है, उसके लिए हमारी भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि इधर के लिए जो टाइम फिक्स किया जाये, उसमें से मिनिस्टरों के लिए टाइम तय कर दिया जाये और बाकी का टाइम इधर के सदस्यों को दिया जाये। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि हमारे समय को न तो उधर के सदस्यों के लिये एडजस्ट किया जाये और न ही उसमें मंत्री बोलें। हमारा सारा टाइम तो मंत्री ही ले लेते हैं। आखिर हम यहां किस लिये आये हैं? हमें दूसरे सदस्यों की तरह हमारा हक मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज की डिमांड्ज के लिए टाइम बढ़ा दिया गया है, तब यह मिनिस्ट्री तो बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट है, इसलिये इसके टाइम को छः घंटों से बढ़ा कर नौ घंटे कर दिया जाये। यह मेरा प्रोपोजल है कि और टाइम बढ़ाया जाय। इन दोनों बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाय और इसकी व्यवस्था की जाय।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, जितनी पार्टीज हैं उन सबका टाइम एलाटेड है। आपका भी टाइम एलाटेड है और इसमें जो उनके लीडर बोलते हैं, उनका टाइम जो होता है वह उनको दिया जाता है, यह सही है कि दो चार मिनट वह ज्यादा ले लेते हैं। लेकिन आपके यहां भी यह लम्बी लिस्ट है और उस लिस्ट के मुताबिक कम टाइम नहीं मिलता है। वह भी जो टाइम है उसमें से आपको भी दो चार मिनट इधर उधर हो ही जाता है। अब रह गई बात टाइम के एलाटमेंट की, वह अपने चीफ ह्विप से या, दूसरे लोगों से आप बात कर लीजिए। मुझ से उसके बारे में क्यों कहते हैं?

श्री मु० अ० खां : टाइम बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या हुआ?

सभापति महोदय : यह आखिर में कहिएगा। अभी तो चलने दीजिए। टाइम मत खराब करिए।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर कल और आज आकर्षक और विचारोत्तेजक वाद-विवाद हुआ है। उसका समापन तो माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी करेंगे। लेकिन थोड़े से समय के अन्दर मैं बहुत ही संक्षेप में कुछ बातों पर मंत्रालय की ओर से प्रकाश डालने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

श्रीमन्, इस वाद-विवाद के सम्बन्ध में कई कटौती-प्रस्ताव इस आशय के सूचित किए गए थे कि संविधान में जो निर्देशक सिद्धांत स्थिर किया गया था कि निःशुल्क प्राथमिक और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाय, उसमें हम असफल रहे हैं। यहां सदन में भी श्री एंथोनी रेड्डी, श्री अंबाजागन, श्री कौशिक, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, श्री मनुभाई जे० पटेल, श्री बैरो आदि ने इस पर प्रकाश डाला है। सदन

की भावनाओं से अपनी भावनाएं मिलाते हुए मैं मंत्रालय की ओर से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें भी स्वयं इस बात का बड़ा खेद है और बड़ी निराशा है कि जो हमने निर्देशक सिद्धांत स्थिर किया था उसके अनुसार हम कार्य नहीं कर सके हैं। हमने निश्चय किया था कि दस वर्षों के अन्दर यानी 1950 से 1960 तक हम 6 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष तक के सब बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य निःशुल्क प्राथमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर देंगे। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की दिलचस्पी होते हुए भी और राज्य सरकारों का पूरा सहयोग होने पर भी यह लक्ष्य अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हो सका है। इसीलिए शिक्षा आयोग ने जब अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया था तब उन्होंने इन लक्ष्यों के अन्दर संशोधन किया था और उन्होंने यह आशा प्रकट की कि 1976 तक 11 वर्ष तक के बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय और 1986 तक 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों की शिक्षा की भी व्यवस्था कर दी जाय। लेकिन एक ओर जनसंख्या में जो बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है और दूसरी ओर धन में जो कमी की जा रही है इससे आशंका होती है कि ये लक्ष्य इन तिथियों तक भी पूरे नहीं हो सकेंगे। स्थिति हमारे देश में यह है कि कुछ राज्य इसमें काफी आगे हैं; और कुछ पीछे हैं, खास करके मैं अपने मित्रों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे हिन्दी भाषी राज्य इसमें सबसे पीछे रह गये हैं। विशेषकर महिलाओं की भर्ती इन राज्यों में बहुत कम होती है और इसकी वजह से भी हमारी शिक्षा का प्रतिशत घटता चला गया है। लेकिन मोटे तौर से स्थिति यह है कि पांचवीं कक्षा तक सारे देश में लगभग निःशुल्क शिक्षा हो चुकी है और आठवीं कक्षा तक लड़के लड़कियों के लिये कुछ राज्यों में शिक्षा निःशुल्क की गई है। कुछ में केवल लड़कियों के लिए की गई है। जैसा श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में कुछ अड़चनें हैं और आसाम में भी लड़कों के लिए और लड़कियों के लिए भी अभी तक आठवीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा को निःशुल्क नहीं किया जा सका है। नागालैंड को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में अनिवार्य शिक्षा सम्बन्धी कानून तो पास कर दिये गये हैं लेकिन उन्हें लागू करने में कई अड़चनें आ रही हैं। इसलिये राज्य सरकारों ने यह निश्चय किया है कि समझाबुझाकर लोगों को इस ओर आकर्षित किया जाय और निःशुल्क शिक्षा की सुविधा दी जाय। लेकिन सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न जो यहां पर रखा गया और जो बड़ा उचित भी है कि केन्द्र इस बारे में सहायता क्यों नहीं देता? इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे मंत्री जी ने अभी बीच में हस्तक्षेप करते हुए कहा था कि यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरी स्थिति यह है और जैसा कि प्रश्नोत्तर के समय इस सदन में कुछ दिनों पहले बताया गया था, पिछले दिनों राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की जो बैठक हुई थी जिसमें सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री हैं—उस बैठक में सभी राज्यों ने यह अनुरोध किया कि उनको जो सहायता या अनुदान दिया जाय, वह बल्क ग्रान्ट के रूप में दिया जाना चाहिये। केवल प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये या किसी क्वालिटेटिव इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये —जैसा कि श्री बैरो भी कह रहे थे—हम कोई अलग अनुदान नहीं दे सकते। राज्य सरकारें चाहती हैं कि उन्हें भारत सरकार की तरफ से इकट्ठी रकम दे दी जाय और उसका बंटवारा वे स्वयं करें। लेकिन जैसा कि इस सदन में वाद-विवाद हुआ है और देश में जो वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है उससे हमें आशा है कि राज्य सरकारें इस पर पहले से अधिक ध्यान देंगी।

यहां महिला शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई संगम्मा जी ने जो विचार प्रकट किये, हम सब लोग उनसे पूरी तरह से सहमत हैं। श्री मणि भाई पटेल ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में उल्लेख किया है। महिलाओं की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, जो राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा परिषद नियुक्त

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

की गई है, उनसे सुझाव देने का अनुरोध किया गया है। वे जो सुझाव देंगे, उन पर राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से मुझे विश्वास है कुछ दिनों में स्थिति में सुधार होगा। पहले से उनकी संख्या बढ़ती भी जा रही है। अतः मैं श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई जी को, उनकी अनुपस्थिति में, यह आश्वासन देता हूं कि उनको किसी धरने या धावे की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी, तथा घेराव की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति में निश्चित रूप से सुधार होता जा रहा है।

श्रीमन्, अध्यापकों के वेतन-क्रमों और अन्य सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में कई कटौती प्रस्ताव आये हैं और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर जोर भी डाला है। जहां तक भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है—हमारी इस बारे में बड़ी गहरी सहानुभूति है और हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे अध्यापकों को सम्मानपूर्ण वेतन मिले, समाज में उनका आदर किया जाय तथा उन्हें अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध हों। शिक्षा आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिशें की थीं, वे तत्काल राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में लाई गई थीं और मुझे यह देख कर प्रसन्नता होती है और सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी सहमत होंगे कि अधिकांश राज्यों ने उन पर अमल करने का प्रयत्न किया है, यद्यपि अभी बहुत कुछ करना शेष है।

एक बात खास तौर से रखी जाती है कि सारे देश में हमें एक ही प्रकार का वेतन-क्रम रखना चाहिये पर यह व्यावहारिक प्रतीत नहीं होता है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के जो वेतन-क्रम हैं—एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में काफी अन्तर है, —उसी अनुपात से वहां के अध्यापकों के वेतन-क्रमों में अन्तर होना अनिवार्य है।

लेकिन जो गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापक हैं, उनके लिये ट्रिपलबेनिफिट स्कीम के लिये हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था और मैंने उसका उत्तर देते हुए बताया था कि करीब-करीब सभी राज्यों ने इस तरह की त्रिसूत्री सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था कर दी है। उड़ीसा में जरूर केवल प्राथमिक अध्यापकों के लिये ही यह सुविधा दी गई है, लेकिन वहां के शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान मैं स्वयं इस ओर आकर्षित कर रहा हूं कि सेकण्डरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को भी यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये।

एक कटौती-प्रस्ताव इस आशय का दिया गया है और श्री सरजू पाण्डे ने भी उसका उल्लेख किया था कि अध्यापकों को वेतन खजाने से दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि उनको वास्तव में जितनी रकम दी जानी चाहिये, उनको उतनी रकम प्राप्त हो जाय तथा जाली रसीदें बनाने की जो शिकायतें आती हैं, वे दूर हो सकें। लेकिन इसमें हमारी कठिनाई यह है कि खजाने राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत हैं। अतः सदन के सुझावों को हम राज्य सरकारों तक पहुंचा देंगे और मुझे उम्मीद है कि राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्नशील भी हैं।

जैसा कि मुझे मालूम हुआ है—बिहार में शिक्षकों का जो आन्दोलन चल रहा था, वह वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी के आश्वासन पर स्थगित कर दिया गया है और वे बड़ी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक उनकी मांगों पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा अन्य केन्द्र-शासित राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है, अभी हाल में गृह मंत्रालय ने यह तय किया है कि चाहे अध्यापकों या किसी भी वर्ग के कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनको केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन दिया जाना चाहिये। तीसरा वेतन आयोग, जैसा कि इस सदन को मालूम है, नियुक्त होने वाला है। उसको यह

कार्य-भार भी दिया जा रहा है कि वह केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त जो हमारे संघीय क्षेत्र हैं, उनके कर्मचारियों के वेतन क्रमों के बारे में भी विचार करें। इससे भी दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा अन्य संघीय क्षेत्रों के अध्यापकों की स्थिति में सुधार हो सकेगा।

श्रीमन्, भाषा के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर कई विचार प्रकट किये गये हैं। एक मांग यह की जाती रही है और स्वयं इस पार्लियामेंट ने भी कुछ वर्ष पहले एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया था कि उच्चतम शिक्षा की व्यवस्था भारतीय भाषाओं में की जाय। शिक्षा आयोग ने भी इसकी जोरदार सिफारिश की थी। माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होगा कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने एक नई योजना जारी की है, जिसके अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य को पांच-छः वर्षों के अन्दर एक करोड़ रुपये तक की सहायता दी जा सकेगी, केवल नागालैंड और संघीय क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर सन् 1968-69 तक इसमें 75 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती थी, लेकिन पिछले वर्ष से वह शत प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। सभी राज्यों में हमारे अनुरोध पर स्वशासी बोर्ड यानी आटोनामस बोर्डों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। सन् 1968-69 में 34.48 लाख रुपये उसमें दिये गये थे। पिछले वर्ष मैं मानता हूं एक करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था थी, लेकिन उसमें से 60 लाख रुपये ही राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए। इसमें हमारी कठिनाई यह है कि हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया था कि वे इस बारे में जो भी खर्च करना चाहें, कर सकती हैं और रुपये की कमी नहीं होने दी जायेगी, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने पिछले एक-दो वर्षों में स्वशासी बोर्डों के बनाने में काफी समय लगाया है। अब हमें आशा है कि चूंकि इस तरह के आटोनामस बोर्ड बन गये हैं और उनका काम शुरू हो गया है, इसलिए अब यह काम आगे तेजी से बढ़ेगा।

जहां तक हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है, एक समस्या हमारे सामने यह आई थी कि सभी भाषाओं के एक-एक राज्य हैं लेकिन हिन्दी भाषा बोलने वालों के पांच राज्य हैं। इसलिये कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एक ही पुस्तक के पांच पांच अनुवाद हो जायं। उनके बीच में कोई डुप्लीकेशन न हो, 'वेस्टेज' न हो, इसको बचाने के लिए इन पांचों राज्यों की एक समन्वय समिति बनाई गई है; और उसके परामर्श से किताबों का एलाटमेन्ट किया जाता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इन पांचों राज्यों में हिन्दी ग्रन्थ एकाडेमियों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। बिहार को 105, हरयाणा को 115, राजस्थान को 94, मध्य प्रदेश को 430 और उत्तर प्रदेश को 259 पुस्तकों का एलाटमेन्ट किया जा चुका है, अनुवाद के लिए अथवा मौलिक लेखन के लिए। इसके सिवाय इंजीनियरी, कृषि और आयुर्विज्ञान के कार्यों के बारे में इन्हीं राज्यों ने यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा इसे किया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में भी हमने (सब्जेक्ट्स पैनल) विषय नामिकायें बनाई हैं और यह काम तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है।

एक कठिनाई हमारे सामने जो इस बीच आई है और आती रही है और जिससे माननीय सदस्य भी परिचित हैं, वह कापीराइट (लिप्यन्तरण) के बारे में है। विदेशों से जिन पुस्तकों का अनुवाद किया जाता है, उनका कापीराइट प्राप्त करने में पहले बड़ी कठिनाई हुआ करती थी और आप जानते ही हैं कि बर्न कन्वेंशन आदि के बारे में काफी वाद विवाद रहा है कि हमें उससे हट जाना चाहिए और जैसा बहुत से देशों ने अपने को उससे अलग और स्वतन्त्र घोषित कर दिया वैसे ही हमें भी कर देना चाहिए, लेकिन सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करके हमने निश्चय किया कि उनके साथ बातचीत की जाये। आपको यह जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि रूसी पुस्तकों के अनुवाद के बारे में कापी-

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

राइट का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता। पर अमेरिका और इंगलैंड की पुस्तकों के बारे में अड़चनें पड़ रही हैं। अमेरिका के प्रकाशकों ने बहुत उदार और अच्छी शर्तें दी हैं और इसी प्रकार से ब्रिटिश प्रकाशकों ने भी बहुत अच्छी शर्तें दी हैं और यह भी आशा की जाती है कि बड़े पैमाने पर कापीराइट का सवाल एक बल्क तरीके पर तय हो जायेगा तथा सैकड़ों व हजारों पुस्तकों के कापीराइट हमें मिल जायेंगे जिन्हें हम राज्यों में देंगे। सेन्ट्रल एजेन्सी के द्वारा हम कापीराइट को ले रहे हैं, और उनका वितरण हम सब राज्यों में कर देंगे। ज्यों ज्यों वे उन पुस्तकों की मांग करेंगे, उसके अनुसार उनका कार्य आगे बढ़ाया जायेगा।

श्रीमन्, जब हम पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करते हैं अथवा पुस्तकों की रचना करते हैं, विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर की, तब पारिभाषिक शब्दावली का प्रश्न हमारे सामने आता है कि कैसी टर्मिनोलौजी होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रपति जी के आदेश के अनुसार कुछ वर्ष पहले एक कमीशन फौर साइंटिफिक ऐंड टेक्निकल टर्मिनौलोजी (वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग) की स्थापना की थी जिसके द्वारा अब तक लगभग तीन लाख शब्दों की रचना की जा चुकी है। केवल इंजीनियरिंग के कुछ शब्द रह गए हैं जो कि आशा है कि कुछ दिनों में पूरे हो जायेंगे। जहां तक हिन्दी राज्यों का सवाल है, उन्होंने उस शब्दावली को पूरी तरह से स्वीकार कर लिया है। उनमें जितनी पुस्तकें बन रही हैं, वे सब नयी शब्दावली के अनुसार बन रही हैं। हमारी इच्छा यह है कि यह शब्दावली केवल हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों के लिए ही न रहे बल्कि जितने भी और भाषाओं के क्षेत्र हैं वहां पर भी उसका उपयोग किया जाये। इसलिए हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया है कि पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करते समय अथवा लिखते समय हमारी इस टर्मिनौलौजी को ध्यान में रखें।

कल श्री सरजू पाण्डेय जी जब बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने बड़े स्वीपिंग रिमार्क्स किए कि जो शब्दावली बनाई जा रही है वह रघुवीरी टाइप की बनाई जा रही है। श्रीमन् हालांकि डा० रघुवीर का स्वर्गवास हुए काफी वर्ष हो गए, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी छाया शायद अभी तक उनको परेशान करती रही है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि डा० रघुवीर ने जिन शब्दों की रचना की थी, उनके द्वारा उन्होंने अपनी योग्यता और विद्वता के द्वारा यह सिद्ध कर दिया था कि संस्कृत का आधार ले करके संसार के किसी भी शब्द का समानार्थक शब्द बनाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए उनकी तारीफ करनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन हमने जिन शब्दों की रचना की है उसमें नये आधार रखे गए हैं, जिसमें प्रेसीसन और क्लैरिटी होनी चाहिए, अर्थात् अन्दर स्पष्टता होनी चाहिए, और जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शब्दावली है उसका भी उपयोग करने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया गया है। जो शब्द अन्य भाषाओं में आ चुके हैं उनको भी लेने का प्रयत्न किया गया है, और जहां पर कोई शब्द न मिले वहां पर संस्कृत का आधार लेना आवश्यक है।

श्रीमन् 351 धारा जो संविधान की है उसमें साफ तौर से कहा गया है कि यद्यपि हिन्दी सारे देश की जो सामूहिक संस्कृति है, सामाजिक संस्कृति है उसका प्रतिनिधित्व करेगी, लेकिन उसका मूल आधार संस्कृत होगी तथा उसके बाद अन्य भाषाएं। इसमें सबसे बड़ी हमारे सामने सुविधा यह है कि हमारी सभी भाषाएं या तो संस्कृत से निकली हैं अथवा संस्कृत का उन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। और इसलिये अगर हम संस्कृत के मूल से किसी शब्द की रचना करते हैं तो सारे देश में लोग

उसको समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन किसी और आधार को लेंगे तो लोग नहीं समझ सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं माननीय सरजू पांडेय को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी शब्दावली सरल हो लेकिन सरलता का मतलब यह नहीं की उसकी आत्मा या प्रतिभा ही समाप्त हो जाय। जैसे मैं उदाहरण के लिये बतलाऊं कि सल्फर का जब अनुवाद किया जा रहा था तो कई संस्कृत के शब्द बनाये जा रहे थे, आखिर में सोच समझ कर गंधक शब्द इस्तेमाल किया गया। तो हमारा कमीशन और मंत्रालय सरल शब्दों के पक्ष में है। लेकिन सरलता का मतलब हिन्दी की आत्मा और उसकी प्रतिभा को समाप्त करना नहीं है।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : उस तरह के जो शब्द आर्टिफिशियल हिन्दी के तौर पर डा० रघुवीर ने बनाये थे, जिनको आप ने ऐडमिट किया है, तो आप क्यों नहीं कहते हैं कि आप ने उनको अब छोड़ दिया है। इससे बहुत सी चीजें अपने आप खत्म हो जायेंगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, कल श्री सरजू पाण्डेय चाय के लिये 'दुग्ध शर्करा मिश्रित पेय पदार्थ' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया था, वह केवल हिन्दी का मजाक उड़ाने के लिये कहा था।

मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि मोटर, इंजन, रेल आदि शब्दों का अनुवाद करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि ये शब्द व्यवहार में आ चुके हैं।

श्रीमन्, जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया शब्दावली अयोग ने शब्द रचना का कार्य करीब करीब समाप्त कर लिया है। अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जिन शब्दावलियों की रचना की जा चुकी है, उनका उपयोग किया जाय। अतः जो विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों की रचना की जा रही है। हम उनमें उनका उपयोग कर रहे हैं और अगर कोई कठिनाई आयेगी तो उनमें परिवर्तन भी किया जा सकेगा। इसलिये मंत्रालय का विचार है कि सेन्ट्रल हिन्दी डायरेक्टोरेट और शब्दावली आयोग का रीऑर्गेनाइजेशन किया जाय। इसके सम्बन्ध में हम लोग ऐसी योजना बना रहे हैं ताकि काम अधिक हो और खर्चा भी कम हो और हमारे उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति भली प्रकार हो सके।

यहां पर माननीय श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा जी जब भाषण दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने बताया और श्री विश्वम्भरन साहब ने अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव में भी यह कहा है कि गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में पूरी सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है। मैं कुछ आंकड़े सदन के समक्ष रखता हूं। 1951-52 में जब हिन्दी सेवी संस्थाओं को सहायता देने का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था तब केवल 96,000 रु० दिया गया था। 1964-65 में यह राशि बढ़ कर 9 लाख 66 हजार रु० हो गयी और 1968-69 में 11 लाख 41 हजार 150 रु० दिया गया। 1969-70 में 14 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था थी। हमारी रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि फरवरी तक केवल चार लाख रु० खर्च हुआ था लेकिन मार्च में ज्यादा पेमेंट होते हैं, इसलिये कुल 13 लाख 76 हजार रु० मार्च के अन्त तक दिये जा चुके हैं और उनका बटवारा किया जा चुका है। मेरा मतलब वौलेन्टरी आर्गेनाइजेशन से है।

उनके अतिरिक्त जितने भी हिन्दी अध्यापक अहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये नियुक्त किये जाते हैं उनका भी सारा खर्चा हम दे रहे हैं तथा जितने भी हिन्दी टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग कालेज हैं, उनका भी पूरा खर्चा हम दे रहे हैं। मैनुअल्स व फार्म के अनुवाद के बारे में एक आलोचना श्री शर्मा की यह थी कि 23 हजार पृष्ठ अनुवाद करने के लिये हमारे सेन्ट्रल हिन्दी डायरेक्टोरेट को दिये गये थे,

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

पर केवल 12 हजार पृष्ठों का ही अनुवाद किया गया है। लेकिन मैंने पूछताछ की तो पता चला कि मार्च के अन्त तक 17,353 पृष्ठों का अनुवाद किया जा चुका था हमारे पास स्टाफ कम है, हमने होम मिनिस्ट्री और वित्त मंत्रालय से बातचीत की है और हमने उनसे कहा है कि जितना स्टाफ हमारे पास है उससे केवल हम इतने ही मैनुअल और फार्मों का अनुवाद कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि अगर यह योजना पुनर्गठित हो गयी तो बड़े पैमाने पर इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकेगा।

श्रीमन् हमारे मित्र, द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम के श्री अंबाजागन साहब ने केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के बारे में यह शिकायत की कि उनमें क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। सदन को यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह केन्द्रीय विद्यालय क्यों स्थापित किये गये ? जो सेकेन्ड पे कमीशन था, उसने यह सिफारिश की थी कि हम वेतन तो बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हमें कुछ सुविधायें देनी चाहियें। और आप जानते हैं कि हर एक राज्य में शिक्षा का माध्यम बदल गया और स्थानीय भाषा ही माध्यम हो गयी, जो उचित ही है, और हम लोग उसके लिये खुद प्रयत्नशील हैं। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो कठिनाई हो रही है उसको भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। मान लीजिये आज कोई कर्मचारी दिल्ली में है जहां कि हिन्दी माध्यम है, कल को वह गौहाटी जाता है, तो असमिया माध्यम हो जाती है ; दूसरे दिन अगर बंगलौर जाता है तो कन्नड़ माध्यम हो जाती है। तीसरे दिन वे पूना जाते हैं तो मराठी का माध्यम हो जाता है। इन सब दिक्कतों से बचने के लिये वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि कुछ ऐसे स्कूल होने चाहिये जहां केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिये एक ही पाठ्यक्रम हो, एक ही माध्यम हो, एक ही तरह की टेक्सट्स बुक्स हों और जहां कहीं भी वे जायेगें, उनको प्रवेश मिल सके। इसी आधार पर इन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की श्रंखला स्थापित की गई।

अब जहां तक तीसरी भाषा का सम्बन्ध है, हमने पहले-पहले यह एक्सपेरीमेंट किया था कि स्थानीय भाषा रखी जाए, लेकिन उसका दूसरा पहलू देखने से मालूम होगा कि अगर एक लड़का मान लीजिए कि मद्रास में है और उसकी दूसरे दिन गौहाटी में बदली हो जाती है, तो उसका तामिल पढ़ना बेकार हो जाता है। इसलिए सब सोच कर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ने यह तय किया कि हम तीसरी भाषा के स्थान पर संस्कृत को अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ाएं, ताकि जहां कहीं भी विद्यार्थी जायें वहां संस्कृत को लेकर जायें लेकिन जहां तक क्षेत्रीय भाषा का सम्बन्ध है, हमने एक नया फारमूला निकाला है कि अगर अच्छी संख्या में बच्चे शिक्षा के लिए उत्सुक हों तो उनके लिये भी हम कुछ व्यवस्था करेंगे चौथी भाषा के रूप में, अतिरिक्त भाषा के रूप में और उसका खर्च केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन उठाएगा।

श्रीमन्, एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। श्री पी० एंथोनी रेड्डी ने कल शारीरिक दक्षता के बारे में कुछ विचार रखे थे। इसमें शक नहीं कि स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क निवास करता है ; और इसी लिए सारे देश में शारीरिक विकास के लिये और खेल कूदों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए हमारा मंत्रालय प्रयत्नशील है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो होता है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उन्होंने शिकायत की थी कि यह नहीं होता है तथा उन्होंने कहा था

कि पूरी तरह नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इसमें बहुत कुछ हो रहा है और इसके लिये हम लोग प्रयत्नशील हैं। जहां तक स्कूल स्टेज का सम्बन्ध है, एक राष्ट्रीय दक्षता कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय फिटनेस कोर चल रहा है और राज्य सरकार इसमें काफी दिलचस्पी ले रही हैं। जहां तक विश्वविद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, एक नेशलन स्पोर्ट्स आर्गेनाइजेशन प्रारम्भ किया गया है ताकि जो लड़के एन० सी० सी० न लेना चाहें, वे इन खेलों में सम्मिलित हो सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा एक स्कीम फौर स्पोर्ट्स टेलेन्ट्स-सर्च स्कालरशिप्स की है। इसमें 200 नई छात्रवृत्तियां माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के बच्चों को दी जाएंगी राष्ट्रीय स्तर के लिए जिनको 600 रुपये वार्षिक मिलेगा ; और राज्य-स्तर की प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए 400 छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायेंगी, जिनको 300 रुपये प्रति माह दिया जायेगा, ताकि जो अच्छे खिलाड़ी हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन मिल सके और वे उन्नति कर सकें।

इसके सिवा राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक दक्षता आन्दोलन (नेशनल फिजिकल एफीशियेन्सी ड्राइव) भी बड़ा सफल रहा है। 1968-69 में 11 लाख व्यक्तियों ने इसमें भाग लिया था और पिछले साल लगभग 17 लाख व्यक्तियों के भाग लेने की आशा की जाती थी। हम लोग चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्रों का विकास करने का भी प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो विद्यार्थियों और नान-स्टूडेन्ट यूथ्स को सुविधाएं नहीं मिल रही हैं, वे उनको मिल जायें। हम इस योजना पर शीघ्र ही कार्यवाई करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

अभी हमारे श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब ने योग आश्रम के बारे में कुछ आक्षेप किये। योग एक बहुत अच्छी भारतीय विद्या है। उसका भी हम विकास कर रहे हैं। जहां तक श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जो द्वारा स्थापित आश्रम का सवाल है, उसके सब एकाउन्ट्स आडिट होते हैं। इसका जवाब मैं कुछ ही दिन पहले उनके प्रश्न के उत्तर में दे चुका हूं। यदि वे चाहेंगें......

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मंत्री लोग भी योग सीखते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री लोग भी जाते हैं क्योंकि जब मंत्री जायेंगे तो लोग समझेंगे कि सब कुछ ठीक ठाक है और योग ठीक सिखाया जा रहा है और जब प्रधान मंत्री जायेंगी तो और भी ज्यादा ठीक हो जायगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इसका जवाब यह है कि केवल मंत्री ही नहीं जाते बल्कि बहुत से संसद सदस्य भी जाते है। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आपको पता होना चाहिए कि बगैर संसद सदस्य हुए कोई मंत्री नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये यह सवाल नहीं उठाइए। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, खेलों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश का जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर है वह उतना संतोषजनक नहीं है जितना कि होना चाहिये। मैक्सिको में जो हमें हाकी के मैदान में असफलता मिली, उसको सारे देश में राष्ट्रीय अपमान के रूप में अनुभव किया गया था।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) : नेशनल म्यूजियम के डायरेक्टर के बारे में भी बतला दीजिये ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, उसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे। **(व्यवधान)** तो जब हाकी के खेल में हमें असफलता मिली, तो सदन को मालूम होगा कि एक इंक्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई गई थी और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

है। हम अखिल भारतीय हाकी फेड्रेशन और इंडियन ओलम्पिक संघ से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि उस पर अमल किया जाना चाहिये।

लेकिन हमारी सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि हमारे खिलाड़ियों के अन्दर पूरा 'स्टैमिना' नहीं होता। इस सिलसिले में हाकी के बारे में इन-क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, जो सरीन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहलाती है, सदन में रखी गई है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि स्पोर्ट्स का जनरल स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा करने के लिये हमने दो संस्थाएं स्थापित की हैं। एक तो ग्वालियर में लक्ष्मी बाई कालेज आफ फिजिकल एजुकेशन है, जिसका अब धीरे-धीरे विकास हो रहा है; और दूसरा नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ स्पोर्ट्स, पटियाला है, जिसके द्वारा कोचिंग स्कीम सारे देश में चलाई जाती है। लेकिन दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। इसलिये यहां पर भी राजघाट में 110 एकड़ जमीन हमें प्राप्त हुई है, जहां पर राष्ट्रीय खेल मैदान विकसित किये जा रहे हैं। इसके सिवाय हम और भी जमीन लेना चाहते हैं और नेशनल स्टेडियम को भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, ताकि वह दिन जल्दी आये जबकि हम दिल्ली में ही एशियन खेलों की व्यवस्था कर सकें और ओलम्पिक खेलों के लिये भी व्यवस्था कर सकें।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि यदि सदन का हमें सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ तो हम खेलों को तथा शारीरिक विकास का स्तर ऊंचा करने में सफल होंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : सभापति महोदय, योग के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि···**

सभापति महोदय : जो भी मेम्बर बिना आदेश के बोलेंगे उनका भाषण रेकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा। श्री खां ने टाइम बढ़ाने के लिये कहा। अभी बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं। दूसरी पार्टीज के इंपार्टेन्ट लोग बोलने वाले हैं। इसलिये हम आधा घंटा समय बढ़ा देते हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब आज ही शुरू कर देंगे और कल वह कंप्लीट करेंगे।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on Education Demands and I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

Education is a vital subject and a gigantic problem concerning more than 250 million of our younger generation and the future hope of our great country. But, unfortunately, our present education system does not present a bright picture. Instead of producing more and more intelligent scholars and able technicians, the present education system is generating more and more frustration which is evident among the student population and by the growing indiscipline in our educational institutions that we see today.

To remove these drawbacks and shortcomings the Centre must formulate some policy acceptable to all sections of the people and capable of solving the problems facing us. I may be permitted to point out that the education system has an important role to play in the social and economic development of our country and in building a truly democratic and enlightened society. But I am sorry that our present education system has failed to fulfil this important and noble role. For the noble purpose of building a truly democratic and enlightened society, the text-books which go to create the first impression on the tender brains of our little ones at the school stage have to be very carefully written and selected. It is really very unfortunate that the State Governments, particularly the Government of Uttar Pradesh, have failed miserably in this regard. The Centre also did not come forward to rectify this evil.

The House is aware that our great country

**Not recorded.

is a multi-cultural and multi-lingual country. In order to bring ourselves closer to each other we must evolve a system and policy that is acceptable to all communities and all sections of our people. Not only the policy but also the teachers and the text-books have a major part to play in this regard.

We declare ourselves to be a secular country. After such a declaration backdoor and sinister attempts are made in certain provinces to propagate religious beliefs and mythology of the majority through educational institutions. I have got here with me a number of text-books prescribed in the State of Uttar Pradesh for schools. I can quote paragraph after paragraph from different chapters which are contrary to the basic tenents of Islam and which propagate religious beliefs and mythology of a section of the population under the name of secularism but I cannot do this because of lack of time.

In addition to all this, history books particularly are full of misrepresentation of historical facts, written as if only with the purpose of creating hatred and illwill between different communities, particularly the Hindus and the Mussalmans.

The poison of hatred is slowly and continuously injected through school text-books in the minds of younger generation to prepare a fertile ground for communal and reactionary forces in our country.

Representations have been made repeatedly in this regard by political representative organisations and, particularly, the Deeni Talimi Council of Uttar Pradash to local authorities, the State Government and the Central Government regarding this serious matter. But no positive steps have been taken by any of them. Ultimately, this matter was debated in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th and 10th of September, 1966 and a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. K. G. Saiyidan, the Director of Asian Institute of Educational Planning, was set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, to review the text-books and to make recommendations. The Committee has presented its report two years ago in 1968. But so far, neither this report has been presented to the Parliament nor has been made public. I cannot understand why the Education Ministry is reluctant to present this report which is ready for the last two years. I would very strongly demand that the report should immediately be placed before the Parliament so that we may have the benefit of its mature findings and recommendations in the matter to rectify basic defects in our educational system.

Now, coming to the Aligarh Muslim University, I am very much pained to point out to you and to this House that this University still continues to be governed under Ordinances since 1965. For the last five long years, it has no elected Executive Council, no elected Court and the Vice-Chancellor carries on as a dictator.

The late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in 1965, had promised to bring the Act as soon as possible. This Government has been promising and promising and putting off the Act for so many years. I demand that the Aligarh Muslim University Act should be introduced in the Parliament as early as possible retaining the minority character of this University.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not the name.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: And the name also. When so many institutes can exist in the country on the names of different Communities, why not the Aligarh Muslim University also? It must exist because that will be the shining example of our secularism.

The continuation of the Aligarh Muslim University retaining its minority character and the name will only be a shining example of our secularism about which we carry so much of propaganda inside and outside the country.

I may remind the Education Minister that the golden jublee of the Aligarh Muslim University is being celebrated in the month of December this year. I would demand an assurance from the Education Minister, when he replies to the debate, to give us an assurance that the Act of the Aligarh Muslim University will be presented and passed before the golden

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

jubilee which will create a very healthy atmosphere. This is a democratic demand of all right thinking people, the muslim minority and the students of the Aligarh Muslim University. If this is not done, then I will be forced to conclude that all the declarations of democracy and secularism by the Government are slogans without any substance and sincerity indulged in only to dupe the poor masses of this country and nothing more.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Give Aligarh to Pakistan.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: We are not going to give Aligarh to Pakistan. Aligarh will remain here. Muslims belong to this country; Aligarh belongs to this country.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (अलीगढ़) : युनिवरसिटी और बनारस युनिवरसिटी इन दोनों के साथ यह मुस्लिम और हिन्दू शब्द जो कि साम्प्रदायिकता के द्योतक हैं वह हट जाने चाहिये। जिन्होंने यह कहा कि साम्प्रदायिकता के द्योतक यह नाम उनमें से चले जाने चाहिये वह अलीगढ़ के लिये ही नहीं अपितु सबके लिये कहा है और इस लिये नादानी में आकर इसमें व्यर्थ में गरमी पैदा नहीं करनी चाहिये।

श्री मु० अ० खां : उधर बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य कम्युनल बात पैदा करते हैं और वह अपने रिमार्क्स वापिस लें। यह लोकसभा का मंच है जहां हर एक को अपनी बात कहने का अख्तियार है लेकिन वह कम्युनल बात यहां उन्हें पैदा नहीं करनी चाहिये अलबत्ता पब्लिक प्लेटफार्म पर जो कुछ उन्हें कहना हो वह कह सकते हैं। (**व्यवधान**) It should be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: These people must know I was just joking. But they took it seriously. I mean, the darkness in their minds bursts out any time. You talk of a minority still. You are not a minority here. You are a part of the Indian society. If you are a minority, you get away from here.

SHRI M. A. KHAN: This cannot be a joke.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA: You cannot take it as a joke. (*Interruptions*)

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: May I request the distinguished Member of the Jana Sangh to withdraw that remark?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It was not a remark. It might not have been taken down even. This betrays their guilty conscience.

सभापति महोदय : कोई आदमी इस तरह का रिमार्क न करे दूसरी कम्यूनिटी के बारे में।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हम लोग पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं और सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट : दोनों आंखें हैं इस मुल्क की।

Sir, now coming to the problem of Urdu I need not point out in detail that it has also been suffering glaring neglect and has not been given the right which has been assured under the Constitution as a national language by the Government and by the Education Ministry, as well.

Urdu is basically an Indian language and the mother tongue of more than 80 million Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. Memorandum after memorandum have been presented by the members of Parliament, scholars and the public with millions of signatures for the last 20 years to the President, the Prime Minister demanding justice for Urdu and supporting its legitimate rights.

Sir, I just want to say one thing more and I will finish. It is high time that Urdu is accepted under Art. 347 of the Constitution as the regional language of Delhi, U. P., Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

and should be legally enfored. By this the children whose mother tongue is Urdu will get the right to have education in their language. Also the people will have the right to use Urdu for official purposes. This will be conceding of a democratic right of Urdu and will be in the interest of the country in building a healthy and enlightened society. Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak and I hope that the Education Minister will give full consideration to all the points raised by me.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और मैं शिक्षा मंत्री डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बोलने वालों की सूची में मेरा नाम दाखिल कराने की प्रेरणा दी।

मैं आप के सामने इस मंत्रालय के बारे में चन्द शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। आज इस पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर हम जितनी भी मांगों पर विचार करते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उन सब में महत्वपूर्ण विषय शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का है। कारण यह है कि अगर देश को लाभ पहुंचाना है तो वह नदी नाले या नहरों के निर्माण से नहीं बल्कि व्यक्तित्व के निर्माण से, चरित्र के निर्माण से पहुंच सकता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम जितना समय सिंचाई की मांगों पर, उद्योग की मांगों पर या अन्य मांगों पर खर्च करते हैं उस से अधिक इस मांग पर खर्च करना चाहिये। आज जो देश की बुनियादी समस्या है वह है कि हम शिक्षा की दृष्टि से, चरित्र निर्माण की दृष्टि से अपने देश के नौनिहालों को क्या भविष्य देना चाहते हैं, उनकी क्या तस्वीर बनाना चाहते हैं। यदि हम को यह मेन मैटीरियल प्राप्त हो जाये तो हम बहुत सुन्दर रूप देश के भविष्य को दे सकते हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछले 20-22 वर्षों में शिक्षा के विकास की दृष्टि से, विस्तार की दृष्टि से हमने कोशिश की, लेकिन हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को यह देखना चाहिये कि उसको ऐसे नौजवान नागरिकों का निर्माण करना है, जिनका हमारे देश के नव-निर्माण में और देश को सुन्दर बनाने में उपयोग हो सके।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी शिक्षा इसमें पूरी तरह से असफल रही है और यही कारण है कि हमारे देश में सर्वत्र, शासन में, प्रशासन में और उद्योगों में योग्य और चरित्रवान तथा उन्नत नागरिक नहीं हैं, उन्नत और प्रतिभाशाली युवकों का अभाव है। आजादी आने के पहले जो स्थिति थी उसकी बात अलग है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी शिक्षा नीति आजादी के बाद बिल्कुल असफल रही है। हमने हजारों स्कूल खोले, कई विश्वविद्यालय खोल दिये, हमने शिक्षा को फैलाने में भी प्रगति कर ली, लेकिन इन आंकड़ों से सचमुच देश की प्रगति नहीं मानी जा सकती। इस लिये मैं इस बात में नहीं जाना चाहता कि हमने कितने प्राथमिक स्कूल खोल दिये, कितने विश्वविद्यालय खोल दिये, कितने इंजीनियर बनाये, हमको देखना चाहिये कि उनका निर्माण करके हमने अपने देश की दौलत को कितना बढ़ाया, देश का चरित्र कितना बढ़ाया और देश की बुनियादी समस्याओं को हल करने में उन्होंने कितना भाग लिया। इस लिये हम को और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस बेसिक नीति पर विचार करना चाहिये कि आज हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में क्यों असन्तोष का माहौल है। आज हमारे विद्यालयों में छोटे स्तर पर विद्यार्थी हड़ताल करने लग जाते हैं। यह स्टूडेंट अनरेस्ट कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। आज देश की स्थिति क्या है? हमारे देश के कालेजों के जो विद्यार्थी हैं, जो विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थी हैं वे अपने प्रोफेसरों का सम्मान नहीं करते हैं। यह क्यों? कहीं न कहीं कोई बुनियादी कमजोरी जरूर है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालयों के

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

केवल विद्यार्थी ही इसके लिये उत्तरदायी नहीं है। विश्वविद्यालयों के पुराने अध्यापक, पुराने डीन, पुराने वाइस चांसलर, वे भी इस बात को नहीं समझते है कि देश के मनोदशा क्या है, युवकों की आकांक्षाएं क्या हैं, युवक किधर बढ़ना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि नए सिरे से इस सबकी जांच और इस सबके बारे में सिफारिश करने के लिये एक आयोग स्थापित किया जाए जो देश में विद्यार्थियों में जो आक्रोश, है, जो रोष है, दर-दर और गली-गली जो वे भटकते फिर रहे हैं, उस सबके बारे में सिफारिशें दें।

हमारी शिक्षा का रोजगार से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। विश्वविद्यालय खोले जा रहे हैं, कालेज खोले जा रहे हैं और वहां से छात्र निकल रहे हैं और बेरोजगारों की संख्या को बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इसको देखें कि जो छात्र निकलें उनको रोजगार की गारंटी हो। वह लेबर डिपार्टमेंट से, उद्योग डिपार्टमेंट से, सबसे यह पूछें कि उनके यहां कितने स्थान रिक्त होंगे, कितने डिग्रीधारी नवयुवकों को वे खपा सकेंगे, और उसी हिसाब से विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में छात्रों की संख्या को बढ़ायें। जो प्रतिभाशाली नौजवान निकलेंगे, उनके वास्ते आपके पास क्या काम देने को है इसका आप को पहले से पता होना चाहिए। उनको खपाने का पहले से आप को इंतजाम करना चाहिये।

हम कालेज खोलते जा रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, विश्वविद्यालय खोलते जा रहे हैं। इसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं है कि क्या वास्तव में उनकी जरूरत है। केवल राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए, केवल वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए, केवल चुनावों में सफलता हासिल करने के लिए स्कूल और कालेज खोल दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन उनका हम ठीक तरह से इंतजाम नहीं कर पाते हैं। वहां साधन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कर पाते हैं। डा० राव देश के माने हुए शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि वह देखें कि जब तक पूरी साधन सुविधायें न हों, तब तक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इस तरह पैसा पानी की तरह बहाना ठीक नहीं है। करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह से बेकार पानी में बहाया जा रहा है।

देश में सैकड़ों स्कूल हैं खास तौर पर गैर-सरकारी स्कूल जिन की दशा बहुत ही दयनीय है। मैं बहुत जोरों से कहूंगा कि इस देश में शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। शिक्षा किसी व्यक्ति विशेष, दल विशेष, जाति विशेष के हाथ में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। उनके हाथ में शिक्षा का विषय नहीं रहना चाहिए। शिक्षा को संविधान में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय माना गया है। संविधान में कहा गया है कि देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को समान रूप से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिलेगा, शिक्षण की व्यवस्था होगी धनी का लड़का पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े और गरीब का लड़का साधारण स्कूल में पढ़े, इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। अब समय आ गया है जबकि इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को और ऐसी प्राइवेट संस्थाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये और देश में एक ऐसी व्यवस्था कायम की जाए जिसमें गरीब का बच्चा और धनी का बच्चा भी एक ही स्थान पर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सके। कम से कम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तो भेदभाव की दृष्टि नहीं दिखाई जानी चाहिए। पब्लिक स्कूल रख कर हम एक नई क्लास, एक नई श्रेणी की सृष्टि कर रहे हैं। शिक्षा आयोग ने भी कुछ सिफारिशें इस विषय में की हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको लागू किया जाये।

शिक्षा, शिक्षक और शिक्षित इन तीनों में शिक्षक का चरित्रवान होना बहुत जरूरी है। शिक्षक को समाज में प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त होना चाहिए। उसकी साधन सुविधायें बढ़नी चाहिये।

उसका वेतन बढ़ना चाहिये। उसका सम्मान बढ़ना चाहिये। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमारे देश में आज शिक्षक का वह सम्मान नहीं है जो पहले हुआ करता था। मैं मानता हूं कि शिक्षक ने भी अपना सम्मान खोया है। लेकिन हमने शिक्षक को सम्मान नहीं दिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कोठारी आयोग ने जो शिक्षकों के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें की हैं, उनके वेतनों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उनको लागू किया जाए। प्रान्तों में भी इनको लागू किया जाए। अगर केन्द्र इसको पूरा सहयोग न दे सके तो कम से कम राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों को बुलाकर इस मामले पर उन से गम्भीरता से तो विचार किया ही जा सकता है, उनको इन सिफारिशों को लागू करने के बारे में कहा जा सकता है, उन पर प्रभाव डाला जा सकता है।

राजस्थान में मूर्तियों की चोरियां हो रही हैं। मूर्तियां देश की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के रूप में हैं। मंदिरों से निरन्तर मूर्तियां चोरी जा रही हैं। इनको विदेशों को भेजा जा रहा है। मैं बहुत ही दुःख भरे स्वर में कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह देश की जो सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है, ये जो प्राचीन मूर्तियां हैं, इनका मंदिरों से चोरी जाना बहुत ही रोष और क्षोभ की बात है। इन मूर्तियों को चुराने वालों का एक गिरोह है जो हजारों लाखों रुपया मुनाफा कमा कर इनको बाहर भेजता है और मंदिरों आदि से इनकी चोरियां करवाता है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय अपराध है। इस अपराध के लिए कड़ी से कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। राजस्थान में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कितनी ही बार निरन्तर मूर्तियां चोरी गई हैं लेकिन किसी को कोई सजा नहीं मिली है और न ही कोई पकड़ा जा सका है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाये।

अन्य प्रदेशों की तरह राजस्थान भी पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश है। चित्तौड़, हल्दीघाटी, आयड़, नागदा, मोती-भगरी आदि कितने ही स्थान हैं जहां पर पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से खोजबीन करने की जरूरत है। राजस्थान पुरातत्व और पौराणिक दृष्टि से बहुत ही अधिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश है और वहां पैसा अगर खर्च किया जाये और खोजबीन कराई जाये तो पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से अपनी प्राचीन संस्कृति का एक नया नक्शा हम प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहताहूं कि इस ओर भी मंत्रालय को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

युवा सेवाओं का भी कोई नक्शा अभी हमारे सामने नहीं है। हो सकता है कि युवा सेवाओं के बारे में मंत्री महोदय एक नक्शा, एक योजना हमारे सामने रखें या अपने भाषण में रखें जिससे युवा जन जो विद्यार्थी वर्ग नहीं हैं और जो बड़ा फ्रस्ट्रेटिड है, बड़ा परेशान है, उसकी यह परेशानी दूर हो। उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी आपके ऊपर है। उसके लिए कोई क्रांतिकारी कार्यक्रम पेश होना चाहिए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले...

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned. Shri Misra will continue tomorrow.

19.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 22, 1970/Vaisakha 2, 1892 (Saka).